

National Water Program

FY 2008 Best Practices and End of the Year Performance Report

April 2009



Office of Water





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FY2008 National Water Program Performance Highlights and Management Challenges

Overview

EPA met 63% of its commitments for all National Water Program measures in FY 2008. Twenty-two percent (22%) were not met and 15% did not have enough data available to assess progress or no reporting was expected for 2008. FY 2008 represented a slight decrease in the number of measures met from FY 2007 (66%). Other highlights include:

- Seventy-one (71%) of the commitments under Goal 2 of the 2006 Strategic Plan were met in 2008, 18% were not met, and 11% had no data available. Slightly more than half (52%) of the commitments under Goal 4 were met.
- Fifty-seven (57%) percent of the strategic targets met their FY 2008 commitments. There was a slight drop in the percentage of Strategic Targets met in 2008 (57% compared to 67% in 2007).
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Program Activity Measures (PAMs) met their commitments in 2008. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of PAMs that have met their commitments over the past three years with 59% in 2006, 67% in 2007, and 69% in 2008.
- Oceans and Coastal Protection, Drinking Water, Safe Swimming, and the Great Lakes subobjectives were most successful in meeting their 2008 commitments.
- On average, 82% of performance commitments set by the EPA regional offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2008 while 12% of commitments were missed. This was a slight improvement over the FY 2007 results of 80% met.
- Sixty-six percent (66%) of all National Water Program target measures met their commitments in 2007. Twenty-three percent (23%) were not met, and 11% did not have enough data available to assess progress.

Protect Public Health

EPA met 75% of its commitments for all drinking water measures in 2008. Of these, the highlights were:

- Ninety-two (92%) of the population was served by community water systems with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards (commitment 90%).
- Ninety (90%) of the cumulative amount of Drinking Water State Revolving Funds available had loan agreements in place (commitment of 85%). EPA has met its commitments for this measure for four years in a row.
- Ninety-nine (99%) of Class I and III and 98% of Class II underground injection wells maintained their mechanical integrity thereby reducing the impact to underground sources of drinking water.

EPA did not meet 25% of its drinking water commitments in 2008. Challenges confronted by EPA include:

- Eighty-seven (87%) of community systems underwent a sanitary survey which was short of the Agency's national commitment of 94%. This was partly due to an increase in the number of requirements on the States with the promulgation of new drinking and groundwater rules.
- EPA struggled to meet its commitments for drinking water on Tribal lands. For example, 83% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country were receiving drinking water meeting health-based standards (FY08 commitment–87%). For the third year in a row, the program failed to meet its annual commitment of reducing the number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water (FY08 commitment–30,587; FY08 Result–34,855). On the other hand, the number of homes on Tribal lands that lack access to safe drinking water was down to 34,855 in 2008 from the 2003 baseline of 38,637.

EPA has shown significant improvement in meeting its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective over the past three years. The percent of measures met increased from 20% in 2006 to 100% in 2008. For example, EPA found that 95% of days of the beach season were open and safe for swimming (FY08 commitment–91%). EPA has met this commitment over the past four years.

Restore and Improve Fresh Waters, Coastal Waters, and Wetlands

EPA and States met 63% of its commitments under the water quality subobjectives in 2008, fell short on 22%, and data were not available for 15%. Highlights include:

- 2,165 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met water quality standards for all the identified impairments (FY08 commitment–1,500). This was a 30% increase over the 2008 commitment.
- EPA approved 92.5% of water quality standards revisions submitted by States and Territories (FY08 national commitment–74.1%). EPA also exceeded its target (66.5%) for approving Tribal standards revisions (100%).
- More than 9100 TMDLs were developed by States and approved or established by EPA (FY08 commitment–7,819). Nine out of ten Regions met their commitments for this measure in 2008 and EPA has met its commitment for this measure for 4 years in a row.
- For the second year in a row, EPA and States achieved the national goal of having current NPDES permits in place for 90% of non-Tribal facilities (FY08 commitment–87%). In addition, EPA and authorized States exceeded their commitments for issuing high priority permits for the past four years.
- EPA and States made significant gains in documenting the full or partial restoration of waterbodies that are impaired primarily by non-point sources. Nationally, EPA and States doubled their output from 2007 and exceeded their commitment (91) with 97 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored.
- The Clean Water State Revolving Fund utilization rate reached an unprecedented 98% by the end of 2008. Of the \$70.1 billion of funds available for projects through 2008, \$68.8 billion are committed to more than 22,700 loans.

EPA faced several management challenges in FY 2008. These include:

- The number of States and Territories that are implementing comprehensive monitoring strategies in

keeping with established schedules, has decreased over the past two years.

- As of 2008, nine States and Territories have adopted water quality criteria for nutrients, which was just below the national target of 10. For the second year in a row, States and Territories did not meet Regional commitments for submitting new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information.
- Permits for 85% of Tribal facilities were considered current, just short of the national goal of 89%. The Agency also fell short of achieving its national goal of reducing the number of homes on Tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.

EPA has made significant progress over the past three years in meeting its annual commitments for protecting coastal and ocean resources. EPA has gone from meeting 60% of its commitments in 2006 to achieving 100% in 2008. The third National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR III) was published in 2008, and rated overall condition of the Nation's coastal waters as fair or 2.3 on a scale from 1 to 5. In FY 2008, EPA and its partners protected or restored 82,827 acres of habitat in the 28 estuaries that make up the National Estuary Program (NEP).

More than 80,000 acres of wetlands have been restored and enhanced since 2002, far surpassing the Agency's goal of 12,000 acres by Earth Day 2009. There was a decrease in three (3) States but an increase of 13 Tribes with adequate wetlands protection program capacity.

Improve the Health of Large Aquatic Ecosystems

EPA implements collaborative programs with other Federal agencies, States, and local communities to improve the health of large aquatic ecosystems. Highlights and challenges for each program include:

- **U.S. Mexico Border.** EPA exceeded its commitments in 2008 by providing access to safe drinking water for 5,162 additional homes and by providing adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 31,686 homes over the past year.
- **U.S. Pacific Island Waters.** Sixty-seven percent (67%) of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories complied with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS). Monitored beaches in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories were open and safe for swimming for 80% of the days of the beach season in FY 2008. This was short of the EPA's commitment of 85% of days open.
- **Great Lakes.** From a baseline score of 20 in 2002, EPA and its partners improved its score from 22.7 in 2007 to 23.7 in 2008 using the Great Lakes Index 40-point scale. Average long-term total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) concentrations in whole top predator fish at sites in each Great Lake declined more than 5 percent annually between 1991 and 2005. EPA, States and other partners remediated almost 5.5 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through 2007 including more than 960,000 cubic yards for the most recent year reported.
- **Chesapeake Bay.** After a successful year in 2006, EPA has struggled to meet the majority of its annual commitments for restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay. New restoration programs and projects were put in place in 2008, but resulted in only incremental gains toward goals to implement nitrogen and phosphorus pollution control practices. Increasing pollutant loads from urban and suburban growth and development are outstripping progress from agriculture and wastewater sectors.

- **Gulf of Mexico.** The latest National Coastal Condition Report (2008) indicates that the overall aquatic ecosystem health of the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is 2.2 on a 5-point scale in which 1 is poor and 5 is good. This was short of the 2008 commitment of 2.5. The Gulf Program ended the year well ahead of its FY 08 cumulative target (18,200 acres) to restore, protect, or enhance coastal and marine habitats.
- **Long Island Sound.** EPA met its 2008 commitment (862 acres) by restoring or protecting 1,199 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands. EPA fell short of its commitment to reduce the amount of nitrogen discharging into Long Island Sound from wastewater treatment plants. EPA reported that 40,440 Trade-Equalized pounds were reduced per day, which was above the FY2008 commitment of 37,323 pounds per day.
- **South Florida.** EPA and its Federal, State, and local partners were unable to maintain “no net loss” of stony coral cover in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters off southeast Florida in 2008. EPA met part of its 2008 commitment to maintain the overall health of sea grass beds in the FKNMS including a statistically insignificant change in species composition. Although EPA and its partners were unable to maintain the overall water quality of the FKNMS, increases in nitrogen and phosphorus were mostly regional in scope.
- **Puget Sound Basin.** In 2008, EPA and its State, local, and Tribal partners improved water quality in the Puget Sound Basin which enabled the lifting of harvest restrictions in 1,566 acres of shellfish bed growing areas (cumulative from FY 2006.) Over 4400 acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006. The program exceeded its 2008 commitment by 48%.
- **Columbia River Basin.** Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has protected, enhanced, or restored 12,986 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed since FY 2006. This is well above the commitment of 8,000 acres established for 2008.

Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a new *Strategic Plan* in the Fall of 2006. In April 2007, the National Water Program published the FY 2008 *National Water Program Guidance* describing how EPA, States, Tribes, and others would work together in FY 2008 to implement the water elements of the 2006 *Strategic Plan*. The *Strategic Plan* and the FY 2008 *Guidance* are available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan>).

This FY 2008 *End-of-Year Best Practices and Performance Report* describes the progress made in 2008 towards each of fifteen National Water Program Sub-objectives described in the *Guidance* and the EPA Strategic Plan (see Table 1: National Water Program—Key Sub-objectives). The report is based primarily on materials and analysis developed in December 2008 by Headquarters and EPA Regional staff working together on the Sub-objective Teams. These materials provided data concerning progress toward environmental and public health goals of key program activities along with management challenges in meeting or not meeting program commitments. Much of this work is accomplished through grants and this Report serves as the Office of Water's primary summary of progress under the Environmental Results Grants Order.

Table 1: NATIONAL WATER PROGRAM – KEY SUB-OBJECTIVES
1. Water Safe to Drink
2. Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat
3. Water Safe for Swimming
4. Restore and Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis
5. Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters
6. Protect Wetlands
7. Protect Mexico Border Water Quality
8. Protect the Pacific Islands Waters
9. Protect and Restore the Chesapeake Bay
10. Protect the Great Lakes
11. Protect the Gulf of Mexico
12. Protect the Long Island Sound
13. Protect the South Florida Ecosystem
14. Protect the Puget Sound Basin
15. Protect the Columbia River Basin

This Report includes four key elements:

- Overview of performance for all 2008 National Water Program measures;
- Description of innovative approaches and best practices in program implementation;
- Performance highlights and management challenges for each Sub-objective; and,
- An appendix of data for environmental and program related measures, including national, and in many cases EPA Regional data.

It is important to note that more detailed information concerning performance under each of the outcomes and program measures is provided in the Appendix to this Report and is available on the Internet at www.epa.gov/water/waterplan). The chapter on Best Practices is provided as a separate web link to allow for easier access.

Program Contacts

For additional information concerning this *Best Practices and End of the Year Report* and supporting measures contact:

- Michael Shapiro; Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water
- Tim Fontaine; Senior Budget Officer, Office of Water
- Michael Mason; Senior Program Analyst, Office of Water

Internet Access

This FY 2008 *National Water Program Best Practices and End of the Year Performance Report* and supporting documents are available at (<http://www.epa.gov/water/waterplan/fy08.html>).

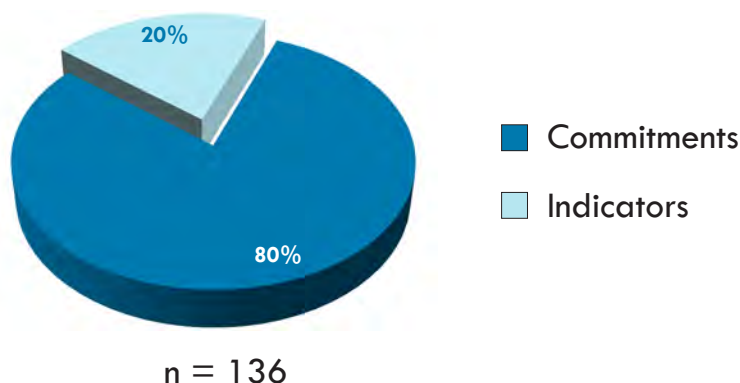
Overview of 2008 Performance Results and Recent Trends

I. FY 2008 Performance Measure Universe

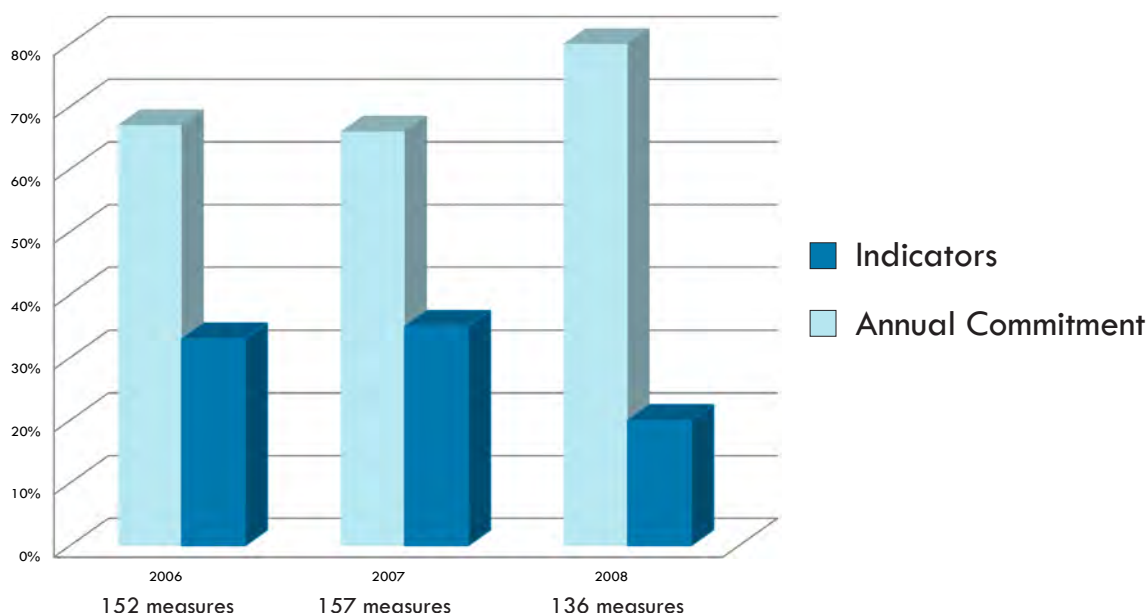
Total Measures by Commitments vs. Indicators

The National Water Program tracked a total of 136 total performance measures in FY 2008 to assess progress in protecting the public health and the environment. Eighty percent (80%) of these measures had annual targets or commitments and 20% of the measures were indicators with no targets or commitments in 2008. The number of measures with annual commitments increased by 14% over 2007. While indicator measures are important for tracking changes in performance from year to year, this report will focus mostly on those measures that had commitments for 2008.

FY 2008 National Water Program Measures



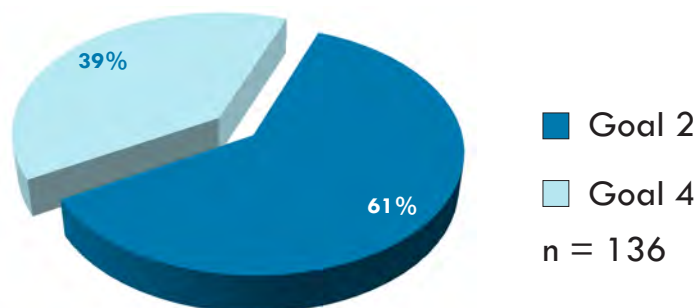
FY 2006–2008 Trend National Water Program Measures



Total Measures by Goal

Sixty-one percent (61%) of National Water Program performance measures are in Goal 2 and 39% are in Goal 4 of the EPA's 2006 Strategic Plan. Fiscal Year 2008 was the first year of reporting under the 2006 Plan. Aside from a handful of measures in the national wetlands program, the vast majority of the Goal 4 measures belong to the Agency's Large Aquatic Ecosystems programs.

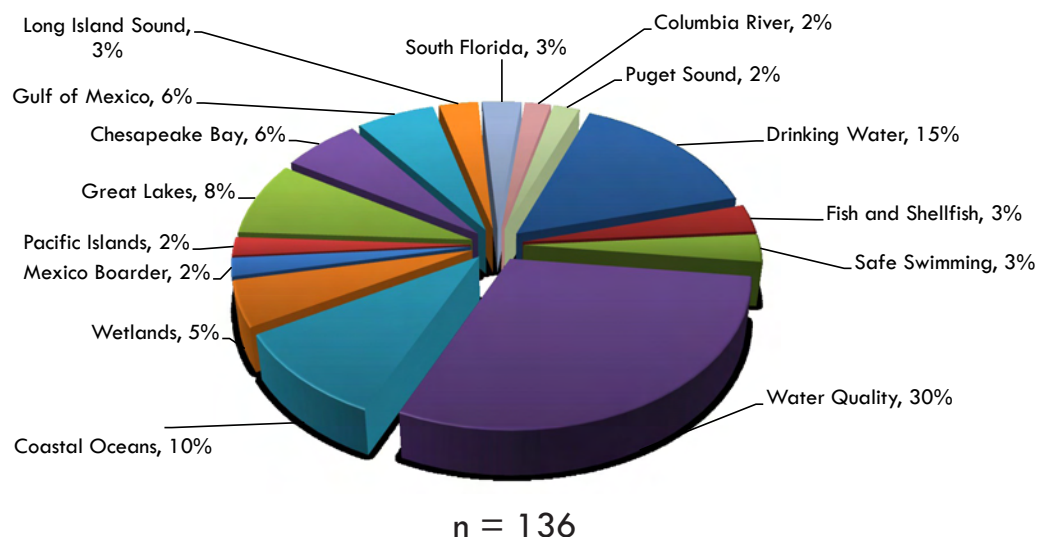
Percent of Total FY2008 Measures by Goal



Total Measures by Sub-objectives

Among the 15 sub-objectives outlined in the 2006-2009 Strategic Plan, Water Quality had the largest share of performance measures (30%), Drinking Water was next with 15%, and Coastal and Ocean Protection was third with 10%. The remaining 45% of the measures were spread among the other twelve sub-objectives.

Percent of Total FY 2008 Measures by Sub-objective

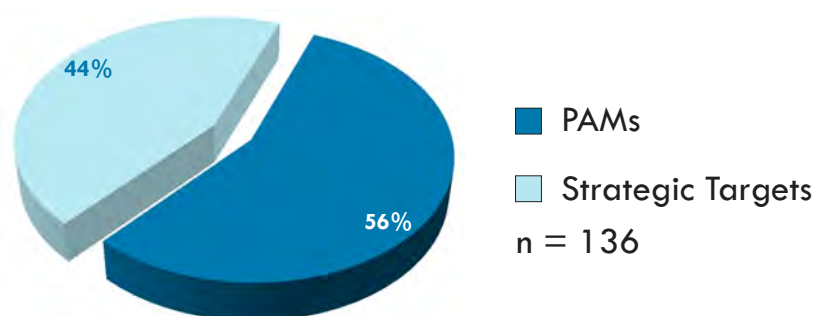


FY 2008 Strategic Targets vs. PAMs

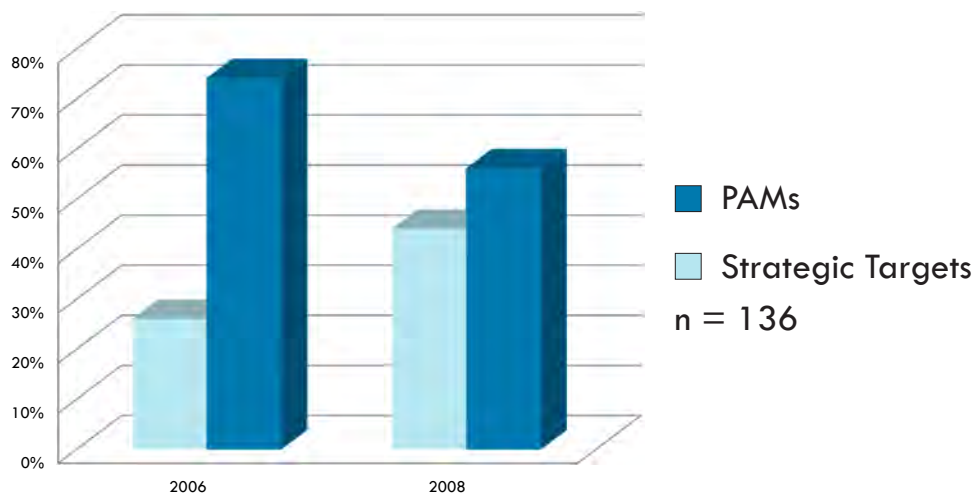
The National Water Program uses two types of measures to assess progress toward the goals in the Strategic Plan: Strategic Targets and Program Activity Measures (PAMs). Strategic Targets are organized under individual subobjectives in the Strategic Plan and are outcome-based measures of changes in the environment or public health with long-term targets for 2011. Program Offices and Regions also set annual commitments for almost all of

these measures. Strategic Targets represented 44% of all 2008 performance measures. Program Activity Measures (PAMs) are primarily output-based measures that track programmatic progress on an annual basis. PAMs represented 56% of all measures in 2008. Strategic Targets represented a larger proportion of the total number of measures under the 2006 Strategic Plan (44%) compared to the 2003 Plan (26%). The increase in the proportion of Strategic Targets was due primarily to two factors: [1] an increase in the number of subobjectives for large aquatic ecosystems in the 2006 Strategic Plan (i.e., Long Island Sound, South Florida, the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and the Pacific Islands); and [2] a concerted effort by EPA Headquarters and Regional managers in FY 2007 to decrease the number of output measures that would require State reporting. As a result of this process, EPA deleted over thirty of the national program measures used in FY 2007.

FY 2008 Strategic Targets vs. PAMs



FY 2006 and FY 2008 Comparison of Strategic Targets vs. PAMs



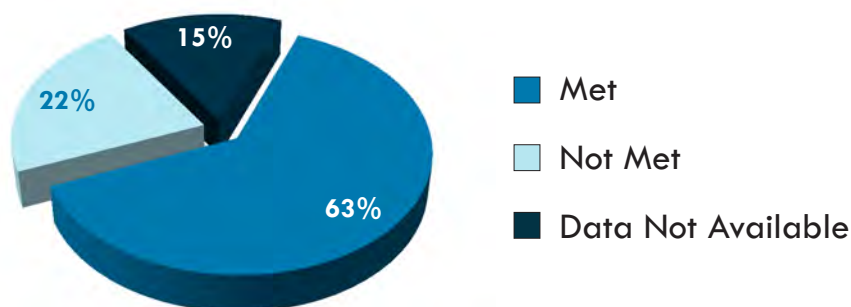
II. FY 2008 Performance Results and Recent Trends

FY 2008 Total Commitment Measures Met and Not Met

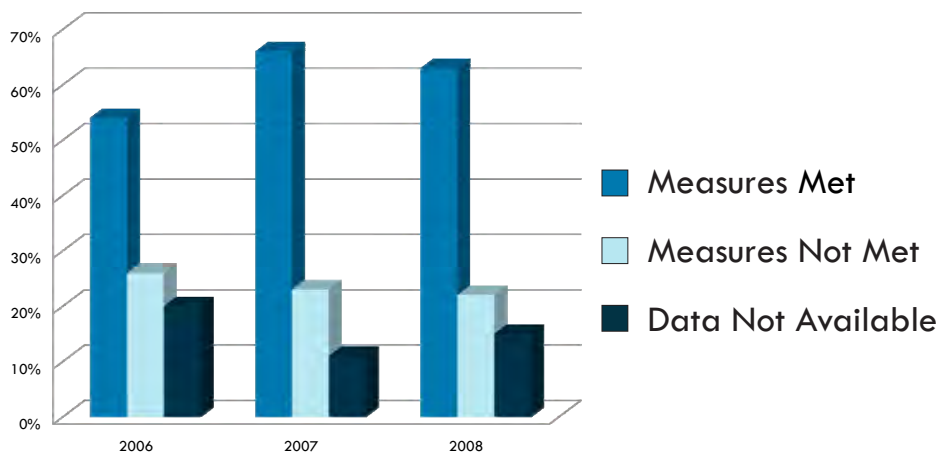
In FY 2008, 63% of measures met their commitments. Twenty-two percent (22%) were not met, and 15% did not have enough data available to assess progress or no reporting was expected for 2008. FY 2008

represented a slight decrease in the number of measures met (66%) and an increase in the number of measures with data unavailable (11%) over FY 2007.

Percent of Total FY 2008 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met



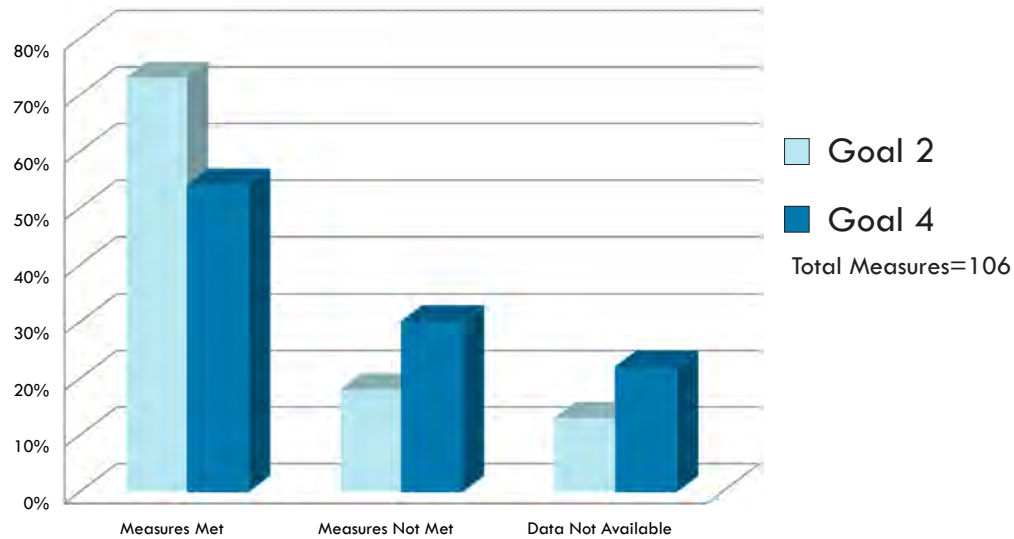
2006–2008 Trend: Percent of Total Commitment Measures Met and Not Met



FY 2008 Commitments Met and Not Met by Goal

EPA met 71% of the commitments under Goal 2 of the 2006 Strategic Plan in 2008. Eighteen (18%) of the commitments were not met and 11% had no data available. Slightly more than half (52%) of the commitments under Goal 4 were met, 28% were not met, and 20% did not have data to report in 2008. This was the first year of reporting for many of the Goal 4 measures and efforts are currently underway during the development of the 2009 Strategic Plan to improve the quality and data for these measures.

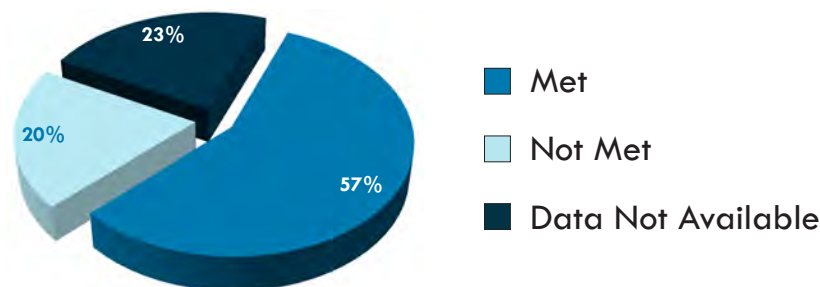
Percent of FY 2008 Commitments Met and Not Met by Goal



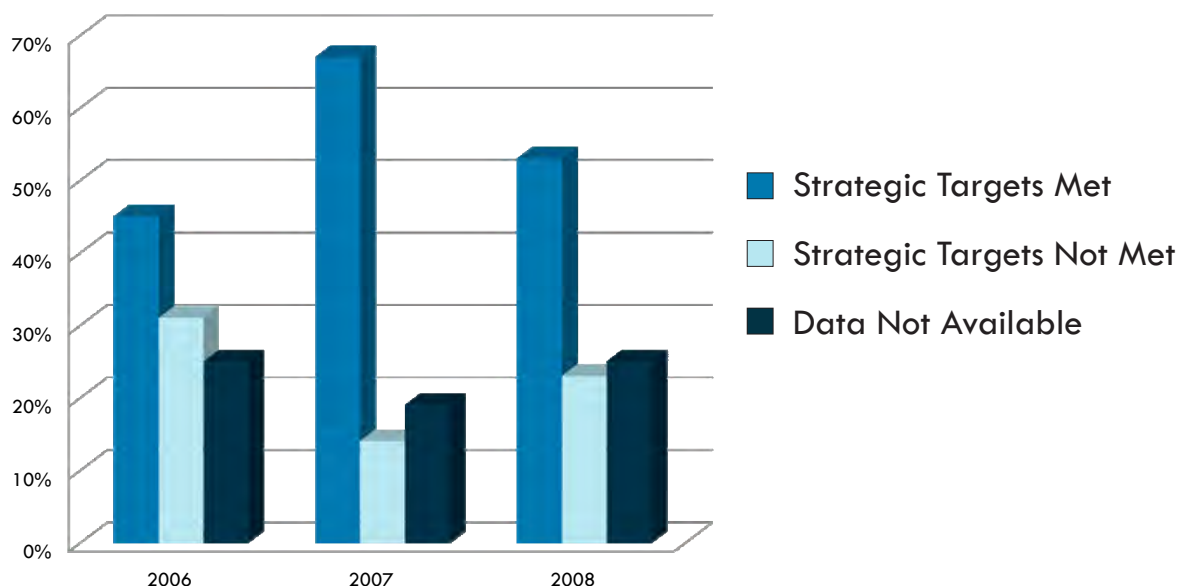
Strategic Targets Met/Not Met

Fifty-seven (57%) percent of the strategic targets met their FY 2008 commitments. Twenty three percent (23%) were not met, and 20% had no data available. There was a slight drop in the percentage of Strategic Targets met in 2008 (57% compared to 67% in 2007). This was matched by a slight increase in the percentage of measures with data not available in 2008 (20%) over 2007 (19%). National success in meeting commitments is expected to improve over the next few years as Large Aquatic Ecosystem programs continue to refine and improve their measures.

Percent of FY 2008 Strategic Targets Met and Not Met



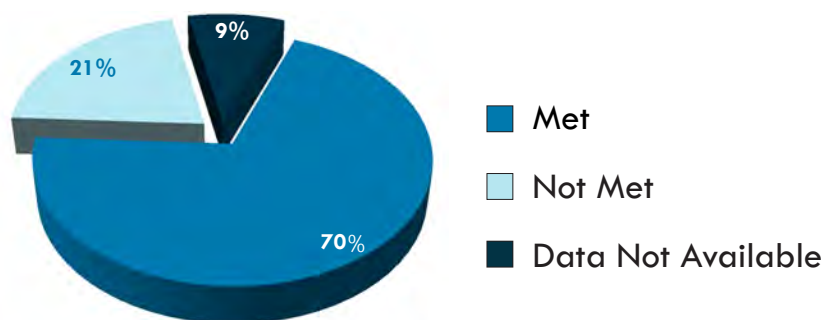
2006–2008 Trend: Percent of Strategic Targets Met vs. Not Met



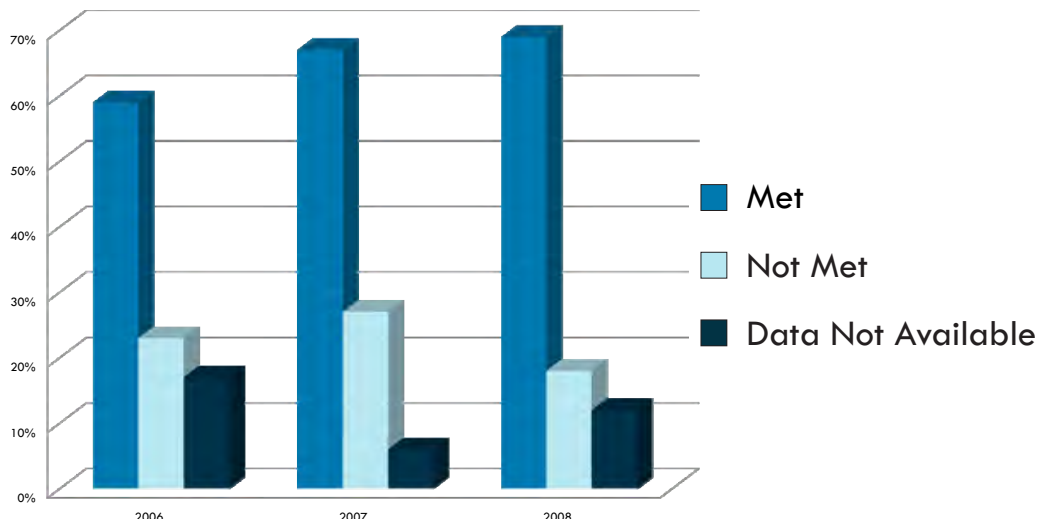
Program Activity Measures Met and Not Met

Seventy percent (70%) of Program Activity Measures (PAMs) met their commitments in 2008. Twenty one percent (21%) did not meet their commitments, and 9% lacked sufficient data. Approximately one third of these measures are indicator measures that do not have annual commitments. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of PAMs that have met their commitments over the past three years from 59% in 2006, 67% in 2007, and 69% in 2008. There was a slight increase in the number of measures without data in 2008 compared to 2007.

Percent of FY 2008 Program Activity Measures Met and Not Met



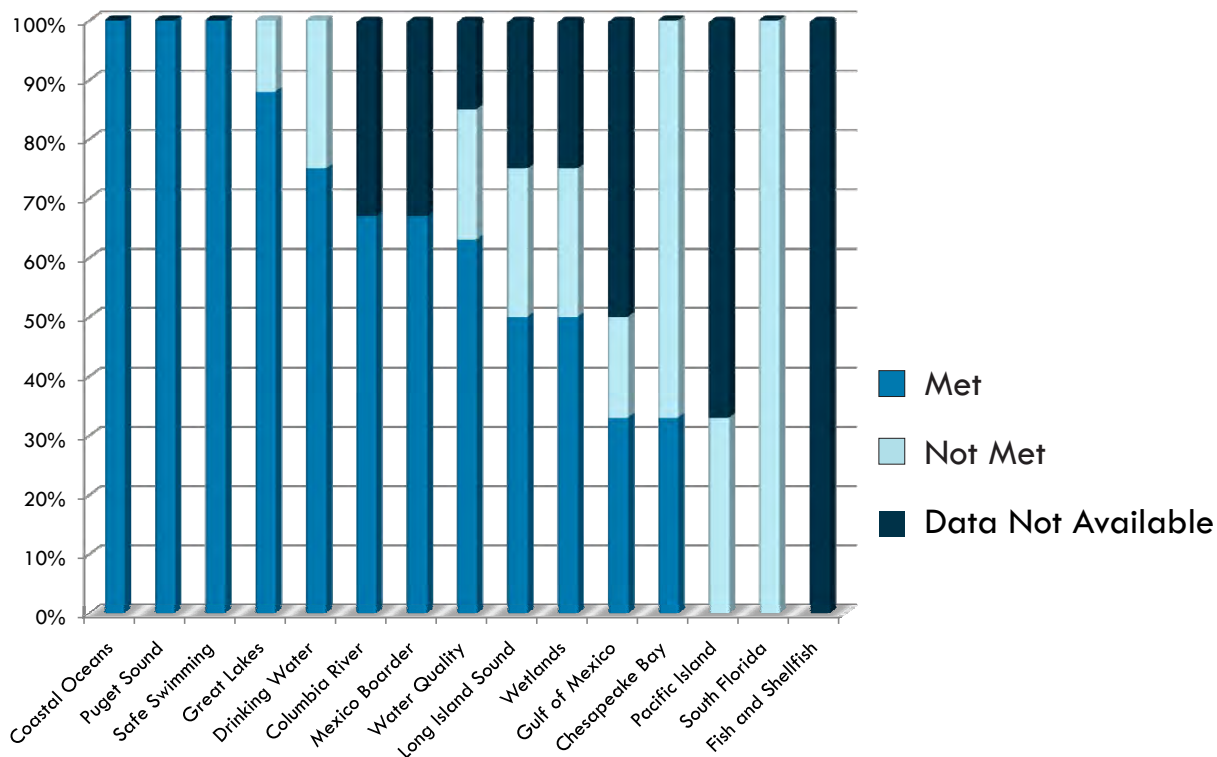
FY 2006–2008 Trend: Percent of Program Activity Measures Met vs. Not Met



FY 2008 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Sub-Objective

The Oceans and Coastal Protection, Drinking Water, Safe Swimming, and the Great Lakes subobjectives were most successful in meeting their 2008 commitments. The South Florida, Wetlands, and Chesapeake Bay Programs had the most difficulty in meeting their commitments in 2008.

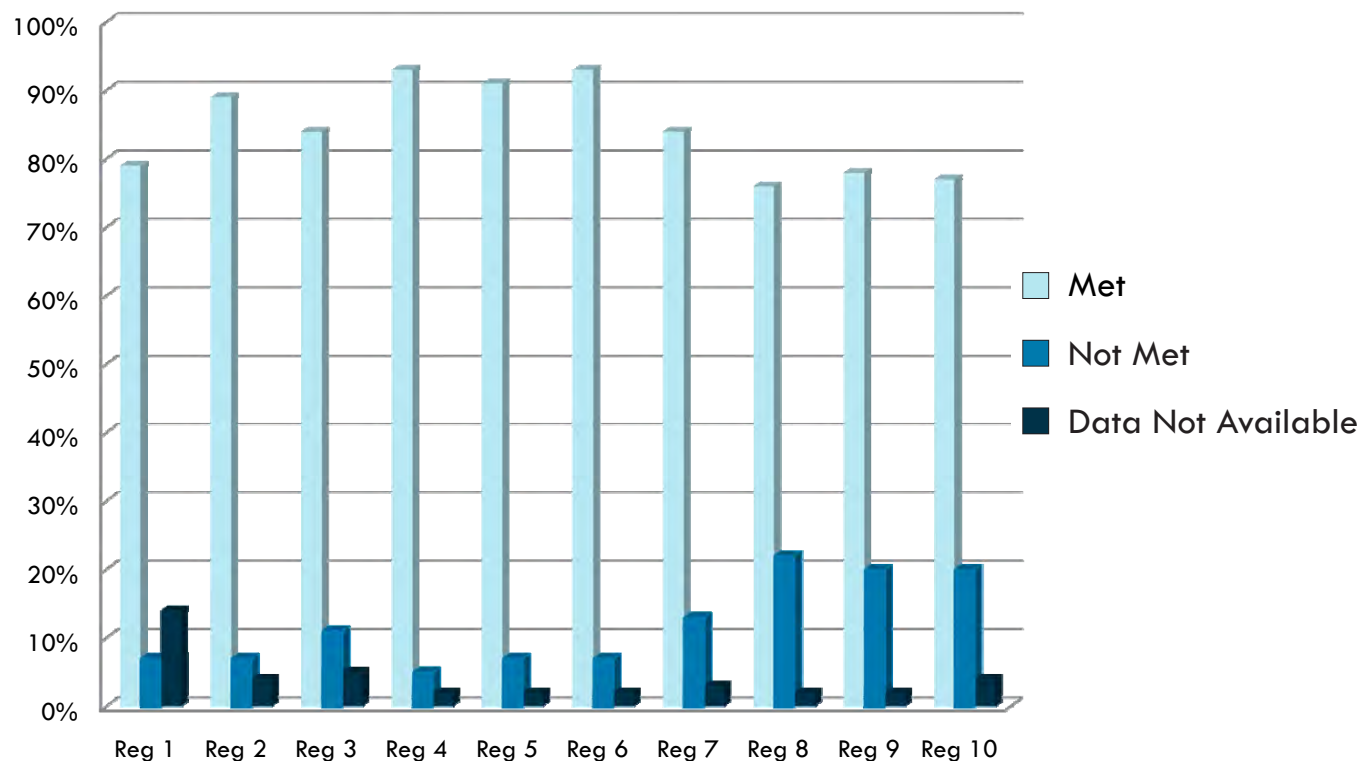
Percent of FY 2008 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by Sub-Objective



FY 2008 Commitment Measures Met/Not Met by EPA Regions

EPA, States, and the regulated community located in ten geographic regions are responsible for implementing the programs and complying with the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. On average, 82% of performance commitments set by the EPA Regional Offices for activities in their geographic areas were met in 2008 while 12% of commitments were missed. This was a slight improvement over the FY 2007 results of 80% met and 14% not met. Region 4 and Region 6 met the highest percentage of their commitments (93%) in 2008.

Percent of FY 2008 Commitment Measures Met and Not Met by EPA Region



Best Practices

National Water Program

FY 2008 Best Practices and End of the Year Performance Report

April 2009



Office of Water



EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Introduction

Achieving continuous improvement in programmatic activities and environmental outcomes requires a process of planning, implementation, measurement, and analysis. This section highlights a number of best practices that have resulted in success in drinking water, surface water quality, coastal and wetlands programs. A best practice is defined as a process or methodology that consistently produces superior or innovative results. To propagate their impact widely and encourage their adoption, it is important to identify and analyze these approaches.

The eleven best practices highlighted in this section were selected from proposals submitted by the Office of Water headquarters offices and water divisions in EPA's Regional Offices. The proposals were assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Success within the program:** How has the activity resulted in improvements? Are the activity results clear, and does it have a direct or catalytic impact on program success?
- **Innovation:** How does the activity differ from existing approaches?
- **Replicability:** Can the activity be adopted by other Regions/Offices/States? Does it have the potential for expansion?
- **Direct relation to the Administrator's priorities**

The selected best practices do not represent a comprehensive list of the innovative activities that are being implemented. Rather the selection is intended to provide examples of different types of activities taking place in different regions addressing different sub-objectives. In selecting these best practices, special emphasis was placed on identifying activities or approaches that have resulted in measurable successful outcomes. These best practices are in addition to a number of activities identified in the *FY2008 End of Year Report*.

The vision for this *Best Practices Report* is to promote the wide spread use of these successful activities and scale up the benefits of their implementation by sharing information on them among the program and Regional offices. Further activities will be identified and analyzed on a biannual basis. Furthermore, activities that have been selected will continue to be monitored to study their long-term effectiveness. This is part of a continuous learning process that is anticipated to yield even more innovation and successful outcomes.

1 EPA Asset Management Checkup Program for Small Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems

Subobjective: Water Safe to Drink

Highlights:

- **What:** The Asset Management Checkup Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) is a user-friendly desktop computer software designed to help small drinking water and wastewater systems develop and implement an asset management program.
- **Who:** The program was developed by the Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water in 2008 and is being implemented by EPA Region 7 in a number of States.
- **Why:** CUPSS was developed in response to the need from small water and wastewater systems, communities, and technical assistance providers/trainers requesting to consolidate and package existing asset management materials in an easy-to-use electronic medium.

Brief Description:

The Checkup Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) is a comprehensive computer software application that introduces the beginning steps to develop and implement an asset management program, budget tracking, and operation and maintenance scheduling. The program leads users through a series of modules to collect information on their drinking water and/or wastewater utility's assets, operation and maintenance activities, and financial status to produce a prioritized asset inventory, a set of financial reports, and an asset management plan. EPA and partnering organizations have developed a number of documents to help potential users understand the benefit of starting asset management using the CUPSS application. For more information, please refer to the website, <http://www.epa.gov/cupss> and select "Resources".

EPA Region 7's Drinking Water Management Branch is implementing CUPSS through a series of direct assistance visits and training sessions with small State and Tribal drinking water and wastewater systems. Many small drinking water and wastewater systems in Region 7 are having difficulty meeting old and new regulatory requirements because their systems are deteriorating. To achieve the goal of sustainable infrastructure practices for small systems, the Region applies a two-prong approach. First, Region 7 developed knowledge of asset management by partnering with at least one system to gain hands on experience on the use of CUPSS. Second, Region 7 provided train-the-trainer workshops for its partners at the States and technical assistance providers so that they would go out and provide one-on-one support to small systems to implement CUPSS. The follow-up assistance by the State and technical assistance providers is accomplished through existing programs rather than developing new agreements.

Current Status:

Region 7 has completed both parts of its practices, which include conducting train-the-trainer session in all Region 7 States for drinking water staff, wastewater staff, and technical assistance providers. The next step is to complete one-on-one training for Tribal water systems.

Outcomes:

Small systems will better manage their systems towards financial and technical sustainability resulting in cleaner water and improved protection of public health. An example of the usefulness of CUPSS—one drinking water system's decision makers expressed their willingness to support increases in rates because of the information provided by CUPSS. The Region anticipates that greater use of CUPSS will lead to better asset management by small systems and, ultimately, improved compliance.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

By using real data from a small system, Region 7 established credibility with its partners and provided real examples of the benefits of asset management. The traditional approach of providing information at conferences and workshops to a large group of people introduces the concept but does not get the CUPSS program working at the local level. One-on-one work, directly with the operators, is needed through State and technical assistance providers.

Contact Information:

Robert Dunlevy (913) 551-7798 <http://www.epa.gov/cupss>

2 Energy Benchmarking Tool for Wastewater Treatment Plants

Subobjective: Restore and Improve Water Quality

Highlights:

- **What:** A free online energy tool that helps municipal wastewater operators identify opportunities to save money and reduce emissions.
- **Who:** EPA Region 1 working with ENERGY STAR staff at EPA headquarters
- **Why:** Wastewater treatment plants are often the largest single energy user in a municipality. Conventional energy production is associated with significant carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions.

Brief Description:

EPA New England, partnering with local water and wastewater industry associations, such as the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE), offers free classroom training sessions or on-site visits to show plant operators how to input data from their electric, oil, and gas bills along with basic information about their plants into the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, a free online energy management software tool which provides instant feedback on how well they are managing their energy use.

Current Status:

Six classroom trainings and several on-site visits have been completed with additional trainings planned. Major architectural and engineering firms are starting to offer benchmarking as a free value-added service to their clients in this sector. Plants around the region are in various stages of implementing energy efficiency and/or renewable energy measures and EPA is helping them quantify improvements using this tool.

Outcomes:

Plant operators and municipal officials have an increased understanding of their plants' overall energy efficiency and energy costs. So far, more than 50 plants in the region (10% of all plants in New England) have been benchmarked and several have used the data as a starting point to pursue energy efficiency projects. Currently, EPA's Regions 9 and 10 are already holding similar trainings and conducting outreach.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

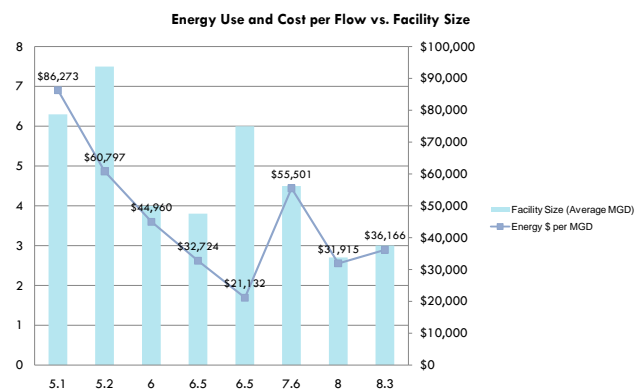
Plant operators benefit most from the personal approach of plant visits and small training groups. Trainings should be hands-on and result in the operators leaving with a benchmarked facility.

Visual Diagram

This chart shows the variability in energy use and costs for several similar sized facilities in New England. The 8.0 MGD plant uses only 1/3 of the energy to treat a gallon of water as the 5.2 MGD plant. Note that energy prices vary in different states, so a plant that uses more energy per flow can still spend less on energy, as in the two 6.5 MGD plants.

Contact Information:

Jason Turgeon (617) 918-1637 turgeon.jason@epa.gov
<http://www.epa.gov/ne/eco/energy/ew-infrastructure.html>
<http://www.energystar.gov/benchmark>



3 Fostering Green Infrastructure Implementation

Subobjective: Restore and Improve Water Quality

Highlights:

- **What** Region 5 is implementing focused efforts to foster green infrastructure implementation and related sustainable practices.
- **Who:** EPA Region 5
- **Why:** Green infrastructure solutions can help reduce the costs of meeting stormwater and CSO control objectives, and can provide other important benefits, including climate change-related benefits and socio-economic benefits for communities.

Brief Description:

Green infrastructure approaches provide numerous substantive benefits, but these approaches are not yet in widespread use. In 2008, EPA Region 5 conducted an assessment to identify factors discouraging or restraining green solutions and found that many practicing stormwater engineers are uncertain about these practices and more data is needed on performance, including data on green Best Management Practices. EPA Region 5 is tackling these barriers to green infrastructure implementation head-on. In particular, Region 5 is:

- Working with universities (University of Illinois and the University of Minnesota) and other stakeholders to develop training for practicing engineers and engineering students on green infrastructure/low impact development (LID) stormwater practices.
- Funding work by communities and nonprofit organizations for research, demonstration projects, and quantification efforts related to the performance and/or benefits of green practices. Region 5 is also planning work with State and local transportation officials on integration of green infrastructure approaches into street and highway systems.
- Working with external partners (USACE, NRCS, Purdue, and Center for Neighborhood Technology) on tools to estimate the stormwater volumes and pollutant loads associated with various development patterns, with and without green infrastructure/LID practices. This will help planners and developers better understand the effects of impervious surfaces and the benefits of green infrastructure.
- Implementing an [Excellence in Conservation and Native Landscaping](#) awards program in partnership with Chicago Wilderness, a coalition of over 200 Chicago-area organizations. Through the awards program the EPA and Chicago Wilderness seek to recognize exceptional sites, raise awareness about native landscaping, conservation, habitat, and ecosystems, and encourage others to become excited about implementing like projects.

Current Status:

Reports on work funded through grants have been received and data is being shared. New work in Milwaukee may be undertaken in 2009. Purdue University is working to add a module that can be used to evaluate and quantify the effects and benefits of green infrastructure measures. EPA Region 3 is working with EPA Headquarters and Region 5 to try to update university program accreditation criteria to include green infrastructure content.

Outcomes:

As engineers and other practitioners become more confident and have less uncertainty about the performance and benefits of green infrastructure practices, the implementation of these practices will accelerate.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

EPA Region 5 recommends that other Regions and States take steps to address implementation barriers to green infrastructure in their jurisdictions. Pilot or demonstration projects can be undertaken, monitoring can be conducted, and data can be circulated. Example curricula from University of Illinois and University of Minnesota can be shared.

Contact Information:

Peter Swenson Chief, NPDES Programs Branch (312) 886-0236

4 Stormwater Fees Support Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) Program

Subobjective: Restore and Improve Water Quality

Highlights:

- **What:** The PIC Program, led by the Kitsap County Health District in Washington State, uses dedicated fee-based funding that assist in addressing the causes of bacterial water pollution.
- **Who:** Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management (SSWM) partner agencies.
- **Why:** The goals are to (1) protect public health, (2) protect shellfish resources, and (3) preserve, protect, and restore surface water quality.

Brief Description:

The PIC Program combines science, strong public outreach, established protocols, and a clear plan of action with a long-range vision for the future of the county. A Manual of Protocol details all aspects of the program and is approved by the State departments of Health and Ecology. Proposed project areas are prioritized based on established factors (water quality problems, 50%; potential for public exposure, 30%; OSS failure history, 20%). Recommendations for specific actions are made for each project area selected. Fee revenue collected from owners of developed lands by the Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management District is shared among the Kitsap County Departments of Public Works and Community Development, County Health District, and the Kitsap Conservation District.

Current Status:

Projects are being conducted throughout Kitsap County including large scale projects along the Upper Hood Canal shoreline, Jump off Joe Creek, Dyes Inlet, Enetai Creek, and Sinclair Inlet. Additionally, a grant application has been submitted to Washington State's Department of Ecology to fund a 2009 PIC project in Liberty Bay.

Outcomes:

Based on the robust nature of the PIC program and its success to date, Washington's Department of Ecology and U.S. EPA removed several Kitsap County streams from the 303(d) list of contaminated waters by declaring the "other pollution controls" instituted by the PIC program equivalent to development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). A particularly successful project in the Yukon Harbor drainage improved water quality sufficiently to upgrade 935 acres of commercial shellfish growing area from prohibited to open status. This was achieved through water quality sampling, inspection of 335 septic systems, and resolving problems. The Conservation District conducted extensive outreach, cost-share funding and technical support to establish better land-management practices to protect water quality. This practice could be widely replicable as the involved partners exist in many areas, and the Manual of Protocol and fee structure could be implemented elsewhere.

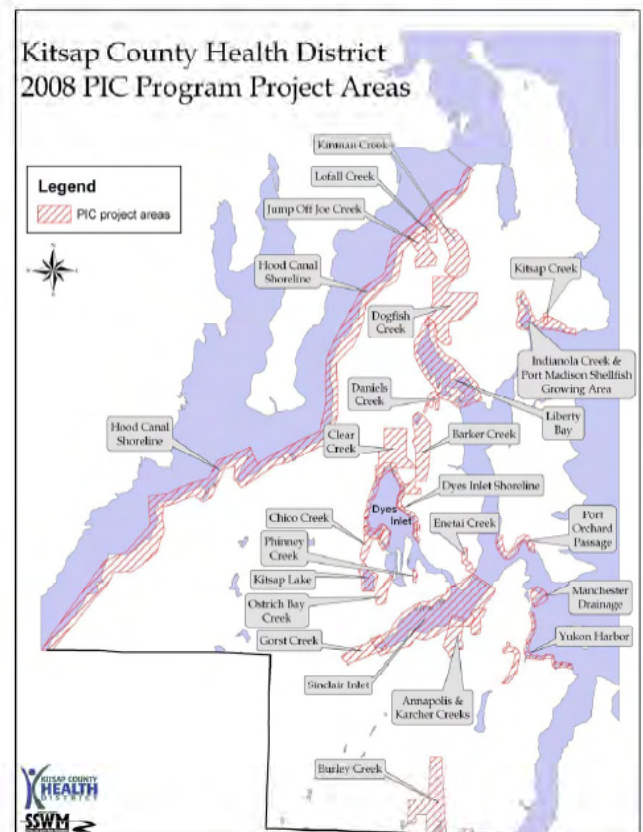
Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The partnership of cooperating agencies implementing the PIC has resulted in increased understanding and cooperation where previously there had been little communication. Monitoring is also a critical component to targeting activities in an effective manner.

Contact Information:

Leslie Banigan (360) 337-5627

http://www.kitsapcountyhealth.com/environmental_health/water_quality/pic.htm



5 Potomac River Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership and Strategy

Subobjective: Water Safe to Drink

Highlights:

- **What:** To address drinking water quality concerns arising in source water areas, water utilities and governmental counterparts have joined together to create the Potomac River Basin Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership .
- **Who:** The Potomac Partnership is a voluntary association of 19 members, including water supply and government agency stakeholders in the Potomac basin.
- **Why:** Since source water protection is not mandatory this coalition of water utilities and regulatory agencies enables a comprehensive approach to protecting water supply sources in the basin.

Brief Description:

Water utilities and other agencies responsible for the water supply for about four million residents in the Potomac River watershed have partnered as the Potomac River Drinking Water Source Protection Partnership to cooperatively assess current and potential issues that may affect the quality of drinking water sources. The Potomac Partnership has identified several issues of importance and has formed workgroups focused on pathogens, emerging contaminants, disinfectant byproduct precursors, urban issues, agricultural issues, and development of an early warning and emergency response system. The Partnership consists of a Government Partners Committee and Utility Source Water Protection Committee. The full membership of the Partnership meets quarterly; Government and Utility Committees and work group activities carry on throughout the year. The Partnership includes agency representatives from States (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia), the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB), and Federal agencies. The Utility Source Water Protection Committee includes water suppliers from the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area and upstream. The Partnership's actions or positions are based on consensus of its members.

Current Status:

Through work groups and active discussion at meetings, the Partnership is implementing a strategy addressing recommendations in source water assessments that were prepared throughout the Potomac Basin. The strategy was created in 2005 (and continues to be implemented) through work groups and active discussion at Partnership meetings. Its purpose is to help the Partnership reach its goals of protecting the Potomac River as source of drinking water for millions of people. The strategy prioritizes and addresses the impacts on regional water supplies and helps to provide the workgroups with a clear vision and objectives, activities, and milestones to meet short term and long term goals. For a copy of the strategy, go to: <http://www.potomacdwspp.org/aboutdocs/FinalPartnershipStrategy.pdf>.

Outcomes:

Partnership activities help to ensure that people's most basic need for clean, safe and abundant water is reliably met. Collaborative monitoring programs have explored the occurrence of several unregulated contaminants, providing the region with reliable information about contaminant occurrence and persistence as well as increased understanding of the water quality of a major source of drinking water. Additionally, training and tabletop exercises have helped enhance the region's ability to protect public health by providing clean and safe drinking water during emergency situations. Partnership exercises have improved emergency response coordination and communication between Potomac River water utilities, local responders, Federal and State agencies, and private industry.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

- With 19 signatory members and more participants, it has been valuable to have a coordinating agency (ICPRB) to manage organizational and administrative tasks.
- Agreement on common priority concerns has helped to maintain Partnership's focus.
- Annual rotation of overall leadership of the Partnership between the Government and Utility Committees encourages new perspectives, energy, and collaboration each year.

Contact Information:

Ellen Schmitt 215-814-5787 <http://www.potomacdwspp.org>

6 Watershed Restoration Criteria Checklist

Subobjective: Restore and Protect Water Quality

Highlights:

- What: The Watershed Restoration Criteria Checklist is an EPA tool for targeting Agency involvement in local watersheds and planning and tracking progress toward watershed restoration.
- Who: Staff in the Watershed Management Office of EPA Region 4.
- Why: Given limited resources, EPA recognized the need for applying a systematic and deliberate approach to identifying priority watersheds and tracking activities and results in a way that provides for easy communication of progress to management as well as aids in continuity planning.

Brief Description:

The Watershed Restoration Criteria Checklist includes four phases:

1. **“Assessment”** — available information is reviewed to decide whether or not EPA involvement in the watershed will yield strategic objectives;
2. **“Build and Prepare”** — assessment gaps are addressed and a watershed plan is developed;
3. **“Implementation”** — EPA programs with roles in implementation as identified by the plan will carry out their parts based on established rules and timelines; and,
4. **“Maintenance”** — when implementation has yielded adequate results for EPA to have met a substantial part of its stated objectives.

The selection of watersheds begins with an analysis of clusters of water quality impaired segments. The goal is to identify places that may be candidates for meeting key Agency performance commitments related to watershed restoration (SP-10, SP-11, and SP-12). There are three major determinants in the decision: (1) Are there good candidate places for restoration and protection? (2) Is there an on-the-ground local entity willing and ready to partner with EPA, and (3) Does the State Water Quality Agency feel that this is a place where EPA involvement would add value to their management process.

Certain other factors can also contribute to the decision, such as boundary waters, previous grant investments, large enforcement actions. All phases include elements dealing with building the capacity of local stakeholders to restore and maintain water quality. Where grants have been awarded or specific programs have played a major role, partnerships are developed that include EPA in the local process.

Current Status:

The process is being used by EPA Watershed Coordinators in all eight Region 4 States. The criteria checklist is in the process of being revised based on lessons learned from the last three years.

Outcomes:

Priority watersheds have been steadily progressing through the Criteria Checklist phases. Over a dozen 12-digit HUC watersheds have met the criteria for EPA involvement and having sustainable watershed stakeholders committed to maintenance.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The general lesson is that, although the phased criteria checklist is thorough and comprehensive, management of the process requires a great deal of flexibility to account for variability of circumstances in each locality. Not all actions require EPA involvement nor will all programs be engaged in all locations. Finally, tracking progress would be facilitated through a web-enabled electronic database once one is developed. The criteria checklist process is applicable in all EPA Regions regardless of organizational configuration, but it does require the presence of dedicated watershed coordinators to engage in the process.

Contact Information:

Marjan Peltier 404-562-9420

7 Process for Developing Ecoregion-based Dissolved Oxygen Criteria for Southern Louisiana

Subobjective: Restore and Protect Water Quality

Highlights:

- **What:** The State of Louisiana recently developed ecoregion-based dissolved oxygen criteria for portions of two ecoregions following an intensive planning effort with EPA Region 6.
- **Who:** Methodology and criteria were developed by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), in coordination with USEPA Region 6.
- **Why:** The new criteria addresses long-standing impairment issues triggered by deltaic waterbodies naturally low in dissolved oxygen, and compounded by disparity in Agency approaches to criteria development.

Brief Description:

The key element of this project is the performance and documentation of up-front planning and coordination between State and Federal Agencies. Prior to development of the criteria itself, EPA Region 6 and LDEQ staff constructed a mutually agreeable protocol for development of ecoregion-based dissolved oxygen criteria. The protocol and a timeline for developing criteria for each ecoregion in the State was memorialized in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the two agencies in January of 2008. The recently developed criteria are the first project to be implemented under the MOA. It is also noteworthy that LDEQ worked cooperatively with other State agencies to include monitoring data and other information to support the criteria-development effort. The compilation of these diverse datasets provided a comprehensive picture of the attainable aquatic life use for the ecoregion and provided a strong foundation for criteria development.

Current Status:

Louisiana adopted the criteria and accepted public comments in 2008. The State is currently reviewing the comments received and is expected to submit the criteria to EPA for review and approval in early 2009. The State has already begun monitoring and data collection activities for the next ecoregion project.

Outcomes:

Aspects that may make this approach useful in other situations include the up-front planning and coordination between the agencies, and the flexibility built into the protocol and MOA. By adopting the protocol and MOA into the State's Water Quality Management Plan, the process of planning and coordination between EPA Region 6 and LDEQ is streamlined for future revisions to the State's dissolved oxygen criteria. Up-front coordination enables the agencies to identify potential obstacles or conflicts related to the revisions, identify conflicting agency priorities, develop a toolbox of potential solutions and contingencies, and develop an understanding of the working culture of each agency. Building flexibility into the planning documents enables, and possibly encourages, each agency to strive toward better approaches, and removes roadblocks caused by disagreements over methodology.

The ecoregion approach will result in more appropriate dissolved oxygen criteria than the statewide criteria currently applied. This will result in a reduction in the number of unnecessary restoration measures such as TMDLs, and subsequent resource savings to the program.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Working together to develop the protocol enabled the agencies to work more closely than the routine standards coordination generally require. The process for approving proposed water quality standards is highly structured and does not require close coordination and communication between the State and EPA. The process of joint planning enhances the quality of the supporting documentation and streamlines the approval process. To ensure accountability, the MOA was signed by high-level managers of both agencies.

Contact Information:

Tina Hendon hendon.tina@epa.gov (214) 665-6619.

8 Incentive-Based Nitrogen Trading Program to Improve Water Quality

Subobjective: Restore and Protect Water Quality

Highlights:

- **What:** An innovative statewide incentive-based nutrient trading program allowing sewage treatment plants (STPs) within the estuary watershed to participate in an economic program for funding advanced nutrient removal strategies to collectively reduce the nitrogen load to the waters of Long Island Sound (LIS).
- **Who:** The State of Connecticut (CT) and the State of New York (NY). The program is administered by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) and overseen by an independent Nitrogen Credit Advisory Board (NCAB) in which all of the State's municipalities with publicly owned treatment works (POTW) participate.
- **Why:** To improve dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of Long Island Sound exacerbated by nutrient enrichment from POTW discharges by giving economic incentives to municipalities for viable and alternative strategies to meet their individual Waste Load Allocation (WLA) goals while implementing a statewide collective nitrogen reduction goal.

Brief Description:

The State of Connecticut and the State of New York developed a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis to achieve water quality standards for dissolved oxygen in Long Island Sound. The TMDL was approved by EPA in 2001. To implement the TMDL, the State of Connecticut adopted legislation creating a statewide Nitrogen General Permit (NGP) and Nitrogen Credit Exchange (NCE) program. The NGP includes reporting requirements by the municipalities themselves which is then reported to the Nitrogen Credit Advisory Board (NCAB) in order to establish the price of credits for each year. The NCAB authorizes the collection of payments from POTWs that need to buy credits and the payout of credits to POTWs that reduced nitrogen below their wasteload allocations (WLA).

Current Status:

During 2002-2007, the total value of credits bought and sold exceeded \$39 million, representing nearly 14 million nitrogen credits exchanged. In 2007, EPA awarded Connecticut with the first EPA "Blue Ribbon for Water Quality Trading," recognizing its NCE program and the NGP.

Outcomes:

Potential savings with nitrogen trading are estimated between \$200 to \$400 million. The program has successfully provided an alternative compliance mechanism for POTWs to meet the nitrogen WLA for the LIS TMDL. By 2008, thirty-nine "Project Facilities" with fully-operational nitrogen removal systems—partially funded with money raised from the NCE Program—had reduced from baseline levels, the cumulative equalized load of nitrogen entering Long Island Sound from CT POTWs by 11,080 pounds per day.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

While significant annual variability can be expected, a downward trend in the amount of nitrogen discharged to LIS is expected to continue. Nitrogen credit trading programs can be implemented by other States bordering large aquatic ecosystems. New approaches could include regional or multi-state trading programs. They could also incorporate nonpoint and storm water sources into credit exchange programs as the technology or models to measure actual reduction of nutrients and empirical identification of attenuation factors improve.

Contact Information:

Mark Tedesco EPA Long Island Sound Office 203-977-1541
tedesco.mark@epa.gov

9 Increasing the Pace of a State DWSRF Program

Subobjective: Water Safe to Drink

Highlights:

- **What:** EPA Region 6 conducted a Strategic Management Review of the New Mexico Drinking Water State Revolving Loan program and developed over 50 suggestions that resulted in a significant increase in the number of loans to local governments for drinking water enhancements.
- **Who:** EPA Region 6 (funded by EPA Headquarters via contract)
- **Why:** The New Mexico (NM) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program had the slowest “Pace” in the nation. (Pace is assistance (e.g., loans) provided as a percentage of funds available.)

Brief Description:

In addition to vigorous program monitoring (monthly Loan and Marketing Activity Reports, weekly and quarterly communication, and following through on potential loan applicants), EPA Region 6 contracted with an independent firm to conduct a Strategic Management Review of the New Mexico DWSRF program. The purpose of the Review was to examine State program policies and operations, identify areas for improvement, and outline recommended program changes with the potential to increase fund utilization. The Review concluded that the primary reason for the State’s fund underutilization was competition from other water infrastructure financing programs. It also identified opportunities to streamline program operations to make the DWSRF program more appealing to borrowers and provided ideas for enhancing marketing/outreach. [web link to Review] Based on recommendations from the study, the NM DWSRF program partnered with five State and two Federal agencies to pilot a Uniform Funding Application in 2008. The web-based application involves a “pre-screening” of the application to determine if urgent conditions exist, the nature of the project, the amount of money required, the ability of the applicant to complete the project, compliance with laws and regulations, where the project is in the process, and potential sources of funding. The new application process has reduced application processing time for agencies, the number of applications an applicant has to complete, and the overlap in communication while searching for funding. The New Mexico Uniform Funding Application can be found at: http://ufa.nmenv.state.nm.us/APPLICATION_open.php.

Current Status:

Of the fifty-three suggestions for program enhancement in the Review, at least twenty-five have been implemented thus far. The most significant ones involve development and implementation of a Uniform Funding Application, a marketing initiative, and initiation of an on-line application process.

Outcomes:

NM went from ranking last place in the nation with a Pace of 57.7% in SFY 2007 to 35th place (out of 51 DWSRF programs) in SFY 2008 with a Pace of 83.5%.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

- A grantee sometimes needs an independent or third party review in order to identify areas for better collaboration, streamlining, marketing, etc.
- An independent reviewer may identify concepts that staff had been proposing that might not have been considered by management.
- Consistent and fair oversight keeps grantees accountable and on track.

Contact Information:

Maurice Rawls 214-665-8049 and
Javier Ballí 214-665-7261

10 Chesapeake Bay Program Performance Dashboards

Subobjective: Protect and Restore the Chesapeake Bay

Highlights:

- **What:** EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Offices (CBPO) performance dashboards are high-level summaries exhibited on EPA's public website of key information, including clear status of progress toward goals, realistic annual targets, and summaries of actions and funding.
- **Who:** EPA CBPO developed these dashboards on behalf of the CBP partnership.
- **Why:** The dashboards were developed in response to a U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendation to develop a means to demonstrate how resources are effectively targeted to achieve program goals and outcomes.

Brief Description:

The CBPO dashboards are one of three primary management resources that the Chesapeake Bay Program has developed in response to the GAO recommendation to "establish a means to better target [the program's] limited resources to ensure that the most effective and realistic work plans are developed and implemented." (The other two management resources are the [realistic annual targets](#) and the [Activity Integration Plan System](#).) The dashboards are publically available on EPA's CBPO web site. They allow CBP partners to review a succinct summary of: (1) measures of progress towards both the performance on Bay [restoration indicators](#) and on the program's [realistic annual targets](#); (2) the total resources CBP participating partners have dedicated to a topic area over several years; (3) the resources dedicated to specific activities within topic areas; and, (4) analyses of the strategies that need to be done to improve implementation. The CBPO dashboards are an innovative reporting tool that allows program stakeholders the means to monitor in one location progress the Agency and its partners are making in meeting its goals and targeting its resources effectively. To access dashboard, go to <http://cap.chesapeakebay.net/dashboards.htm>.

Current Status:

The CBP partners propose to update the dashboards on a regular basis, according to the need for updates and the availability of new data. To date, a select number of dashboards have been developed for certain topic areas.

Outcomes:

Early outcomes include an increased understanding of the collective resources and activities targeted to restoring the Bay, and better accountability among the partners. The dashboard approach is replicable across the country, and the CBPO has been sharing the approach and other tools with other large watershed partnerships (e.g., Puget Sound, Long Island Sound, other large aquatic ecosystems).

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

Future versions of the management dashboards will be tailored to better meet partner needs for information and to facilitate the flow of information through the partnership. New dashboards are being developed that present cascading information showing more detail about activities, and where in the watershed they are occurring. The intention is to better target activities, force greater accountability for partner actions, and improve the ability to quantify the "gap" between current progress and 2010 and future goals for a restored Bay.

Contact Information:

Julie Winters (410-267-5754) and
Doreen Vetter (410-267-5780).

<http://cap.chesapeakebay.net/dashboards.htm>

11 National Estuary Program Evaluation Tool

Subobjective: Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters

Highlights:

- **What:** The National Estuary Program (NEP) Program developed Program Evaluation (PE) Guidance for assessing the implementation and performance of each of the 28 NEPs.
- **Who:** The EPA Headquarters Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds released the Evaluation Guidance in September 2007. The NEP PE Guidance was developed in collaboration with EPA Regions, NEP Directors, and internal and external experts, including participation from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- **Why:** The NEP PE Guidance was created to improve EPA's ability to assess, objectively and transparently, the programmatic and environmental achievements of each of the 28 estuaries, and the overall effectiveness of the NEP.

Brief Description:

The NEP PE Guidance includes program evaluation methodology features that improve objectivity, consistency, and transparency. These features include: 1) a logic model that incorporates the pressure-state-response framework; 2) pre-selected performance measures and a 4-tiered rubric for programmatic activities (Minimally Performing, Fully Performing, Good and Excellent); 3) narrative summary of NEP workplan goals discussed in the context of the logic model; 4) articulated rating thresholds (Pass, Conditional Pass, and Fail; and, 5) an on-site visit.

Current Status:

Each NEP is subject to an evaluation process every three years. In 2008, EPA completed nine NEP evaluations. Ten NEPs will be evaluated in 2009 with nine more in 2010.

Outcomes:

The most important outcomes from the NEP PE Guidance are: (1) the standardized performance measures with a 4-tiered rubric and articulated rating thresholds create transparency and consistency regarding programmatic expectations of the NEPs; (2) the evaluation methodology reduces the burden on NEPs by using standardized performance measures and existing NEP workplan goals and outcomes; (3) the logic model links NEP workplan outputs and outcomes to either reductions in pressures on the estuaries or changes in the state of the environment; (4) the on-site visit ensures face-to-face collaboration and partnership-building between EPA and the NEP staff; and, (5) the systematic design of the evaluation methodology enhances EPA's ability to report program outputs and outcomes in a meaningful and consistent way.

Lessons Learned/Recommendations:

The PE process has proven to be a very powerful tool to demonstrate results. The PE process has driven adaptive management strategies. For example, identified challenges have created positive changes in the NEPs and allowed EPA Headquarters Office and the NEPs to set priorities on budget and resources. Also, the PE process has proven to be a credible form of evaluation for providing results and the methodology can be replicated and is transferable to other programs.

Contact Information:

Noemi Mercado 202-566-1251 mercado.noemi@epa.gov
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries>

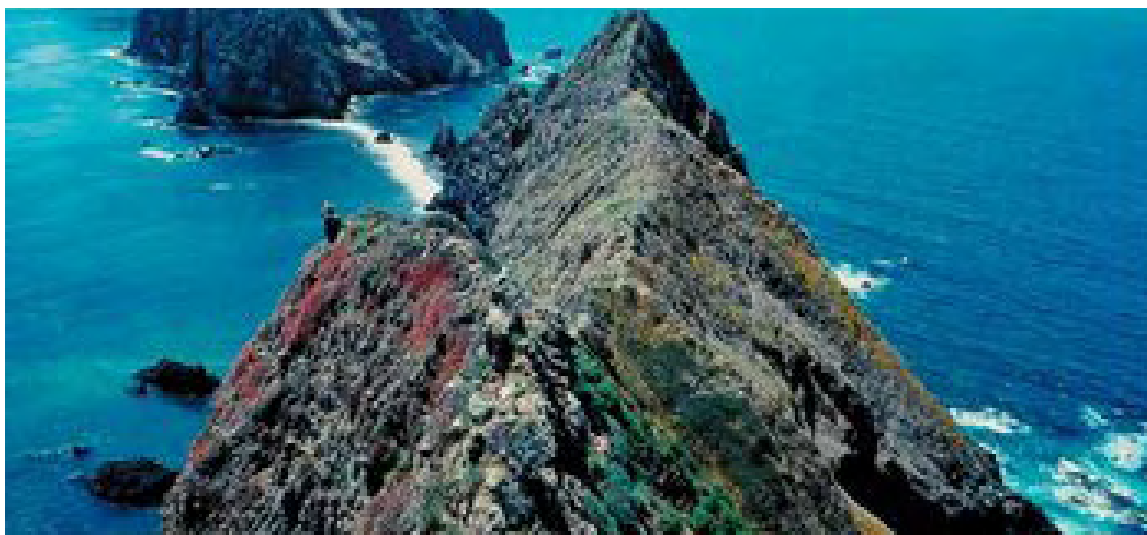
End of Year Performance by Subobjective

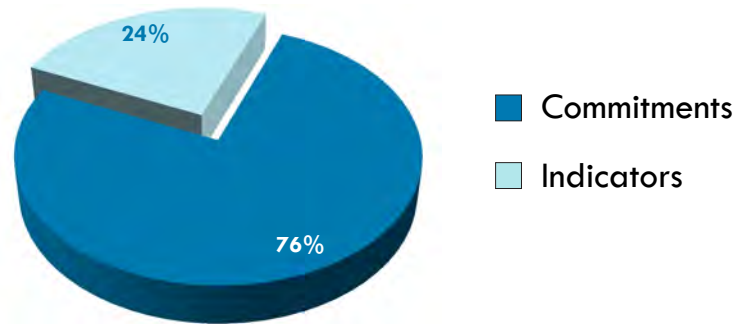
This section provides a summary of the progress toward accomplishment of environmental and program goals described in the *National Water Program Guidance for FY 2008*. Each Sub-objective section includes all of the following key information::

- A brief summary of overall performance in 2008 and the previous three years for measures under each Sub-objective;
- A description of performance highlights for each commitment measure, including what commitments were met and what factors contributed to success; and
- A description of management challenges identifying key factors that lead to measures not being met and next steps to improve performance for the future.

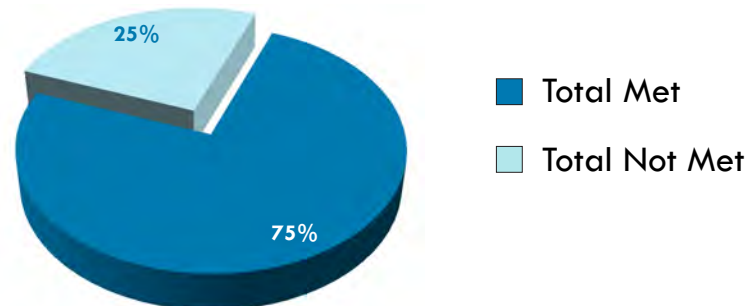
Each Sub-objective section focuses primarily on measures with 2008 commitments. Indicator measures are discussed where trends significantly differ from previous year's results. ACS measure codes are provided in parenthesis with codes in bold represented by charts in the report.

For the measure summary tables in each subobjective chapter, an “up” arrow means that a measure met its 2008 commitment and a “down” arrow indicates that the annual commitment was not met. The letter “I” means that the measure is an indicator measure and did not have an annual commitment for 2008. The appendix number represents the number of the slide in Appendix B (A-00) of the Report.



Sub-objective: **Water Safe to Drink**FY 2008 **Drinking Water Measures Universe**

n = 21

FY 2008 **Drinking Water Commitment Measures Results**

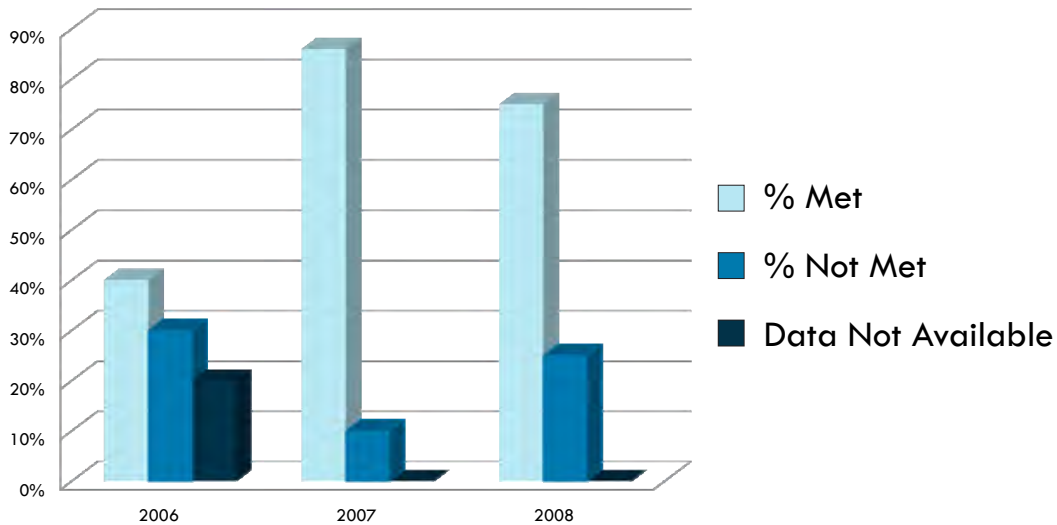
n = 16

Seventy-six percent (76%) of all drinking water measures had numeric commitments in 2008. Seventy-five percent (75%) of all drinking water measures met their commitments in 2008. Twenty-five percent of measures did not meet their commitments.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
2.1.1	Population served by CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-2, R-31
SP-1	CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-3
SP-2	"Person months" with CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-4
SP-3	Population Indian country served by CWSs meeting safe standards	▼	A-5, R-36-37
SP-4a	CWSs & source water protection	▲	A-6, R-32
SP-4b	Population & source water protection	▲	A-6
SP-5	Tribal households with safe drinking water	▼	A-7, R-37
SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	▼	A-8, R-35-36
SDW-1b	Tribal CWSs with sanitary survey	▲	A-8
SDW-2	Data for violations in SDWIS-FED	I	A-9
SDW-3	Lead/Copper Rule data in SDWIS-FED	I	A-10
SDW-4	DWSRF fund utilization rate	▲	A-11, R-33
SDW-5	DWSRF projects initiated	▲	A-12
SDW-6	Class V Motor Vehicle Waste wells	▲	A-13, R-34
SDW-7a	Class I wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-14, R-34
SDW-7b	Class II wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-15, R-34
SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-16, R-34
SDW-8	High Priority Class V wells closed or permitted	▼	A-17
SDW-9	CWSs intakes for drinking water uses	I	A-18
SDW-10a	Drinking water impairments with TMDL	I	A-19
SDW-10b	Drinking water impairments restored	I	A-19

EPA exhibited a significant increase in the percentage of commitments met from 2006 to 2007 under the Water Safe to Drink subobjective but had a slight decrease in 2008. Data was available for all measures for the past two years.

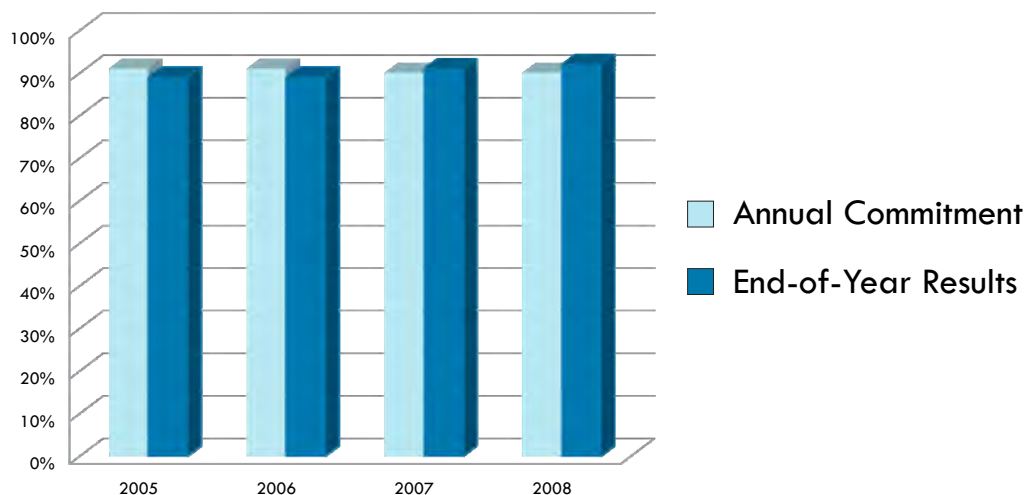
3 Year Trend Results **Water Safe to Drink**



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

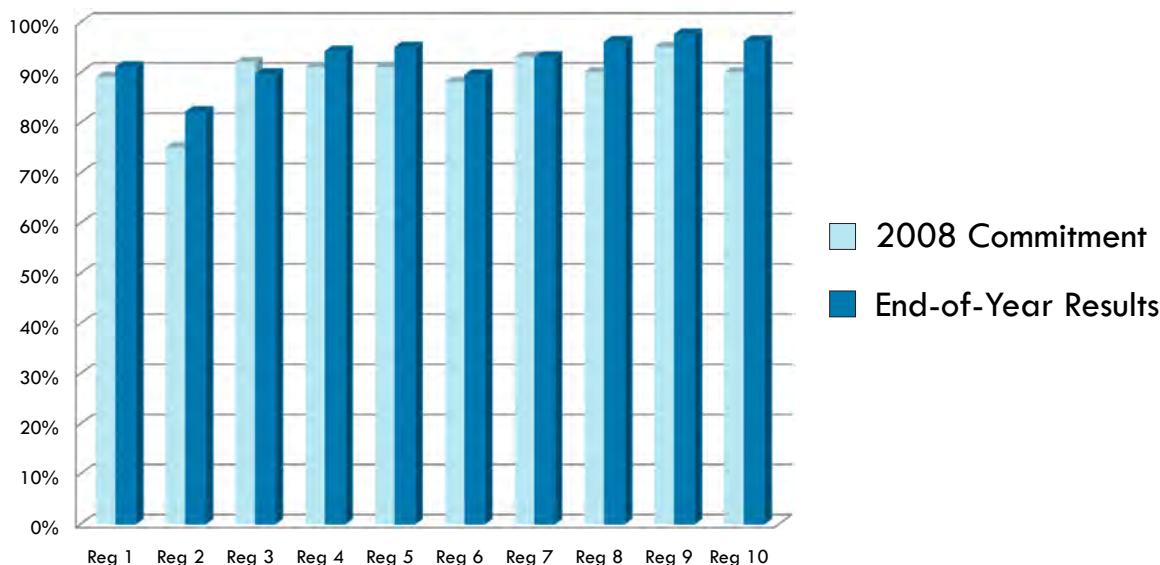
Compliance with Drinking Water Standards. The overall objective of the drinking water program is to protect public health by ensuring that public water systems deliver safe drinking water to their customers. EPA, the States, and community water systems (CWSs)¹ work together to increase the percentage of the population served by CWSs that meet all health-based standards. EPA met its 2008 commitment (90%) by providing 92% of the population that was served by community water systems with drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards (**Sub-objective 2.1.1**). Nine out of ten EPA Regional Offices met their 2008 commitments. Five Regional Offices (1, 4, 8, 9, and 10) met their annual commitments for four years in a row. Although Regions use the national target of the population served by community water systems receiving safe drinking water as a point of reference, Regional commitments to this outcome goal may vary based on differing conditions in each Region.

Sub-objective 2.1.1 Percent Population with Drinking Water Meeting Standards by Fiscal Year



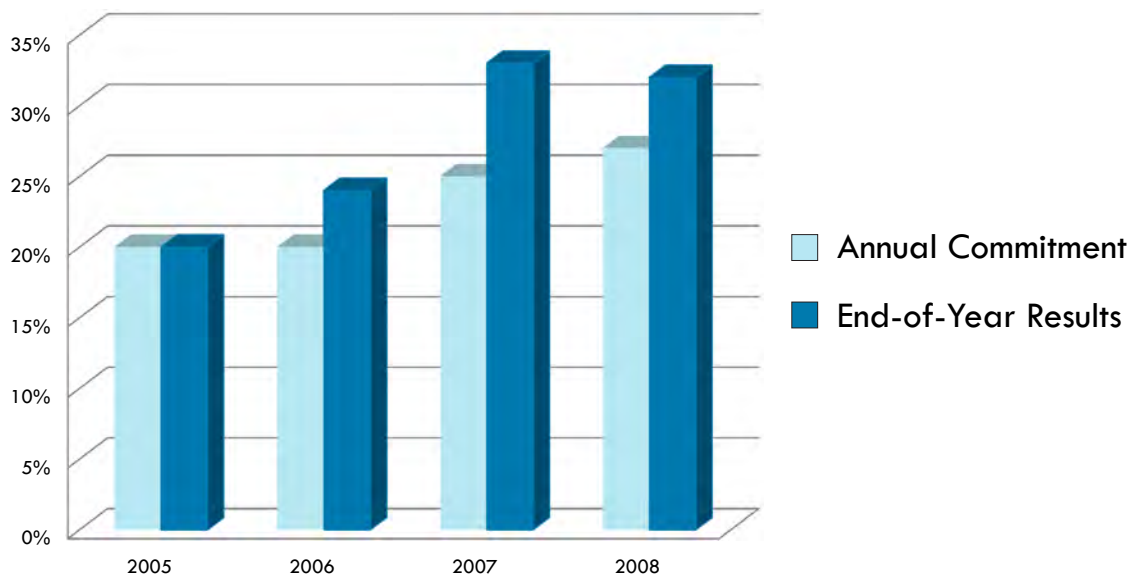
¹A CWS is a public water system that provides water to the same population year-round.
As of December 2006, there were 52,056 CWSs.

Sub-objective 2.1.1 Percent Population with Drinking Water Meeting Standards by EPA Region

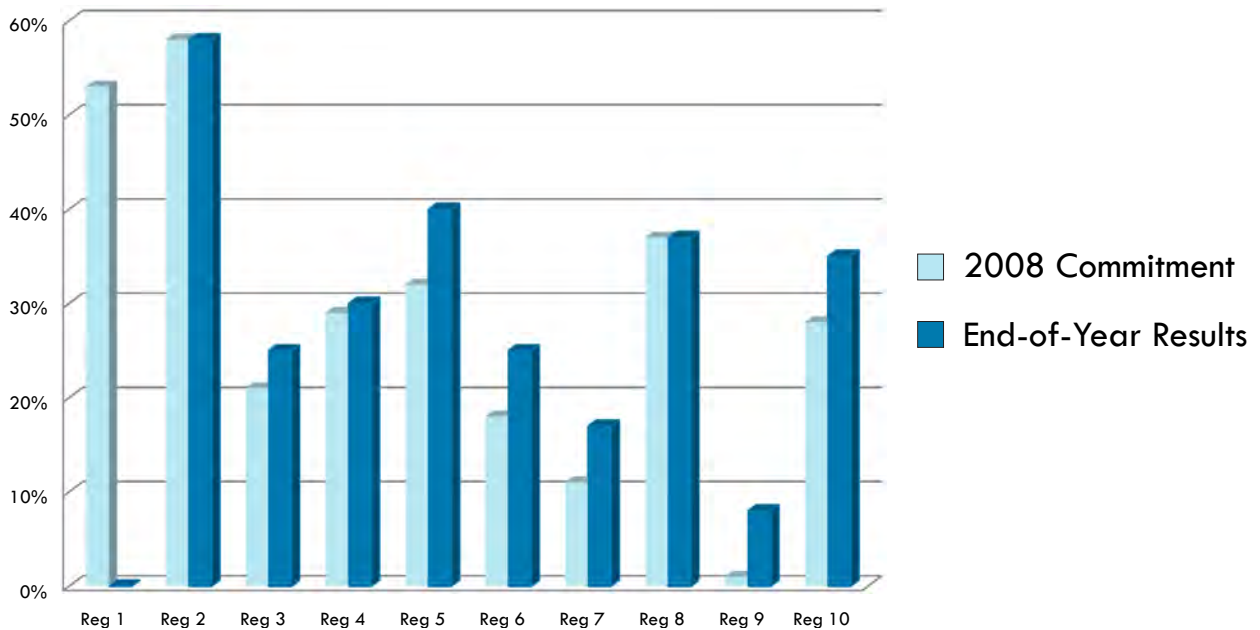


Source Water Protection: Community water systems were able to minimize the risk² to public health for 32% of the Nation's source water areas (both surface and ground water) (**SP-4a**). This was an increase over the FY 08 commitment of 27%. Nine out of 10 Regions met their commitment in 2008. EPA met its commitment for this measure for the third year in a row.

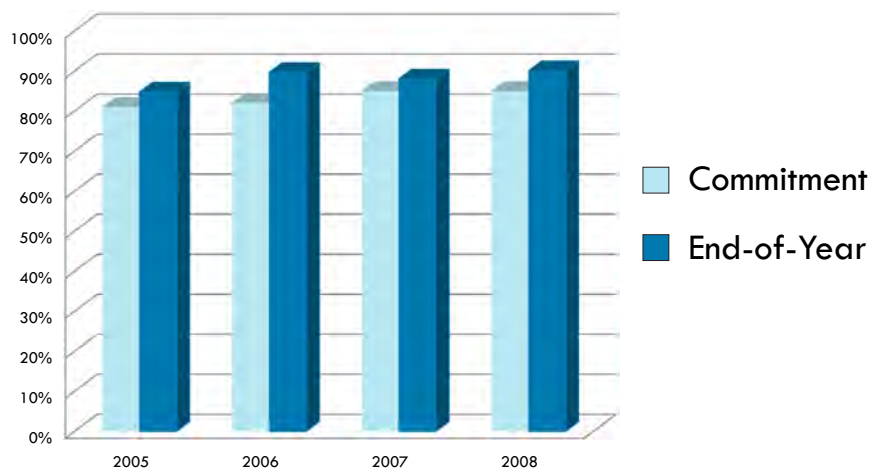
SP 4a Percent CWS Where Risk Minimized Through Source Water Protection by Fiscal Year



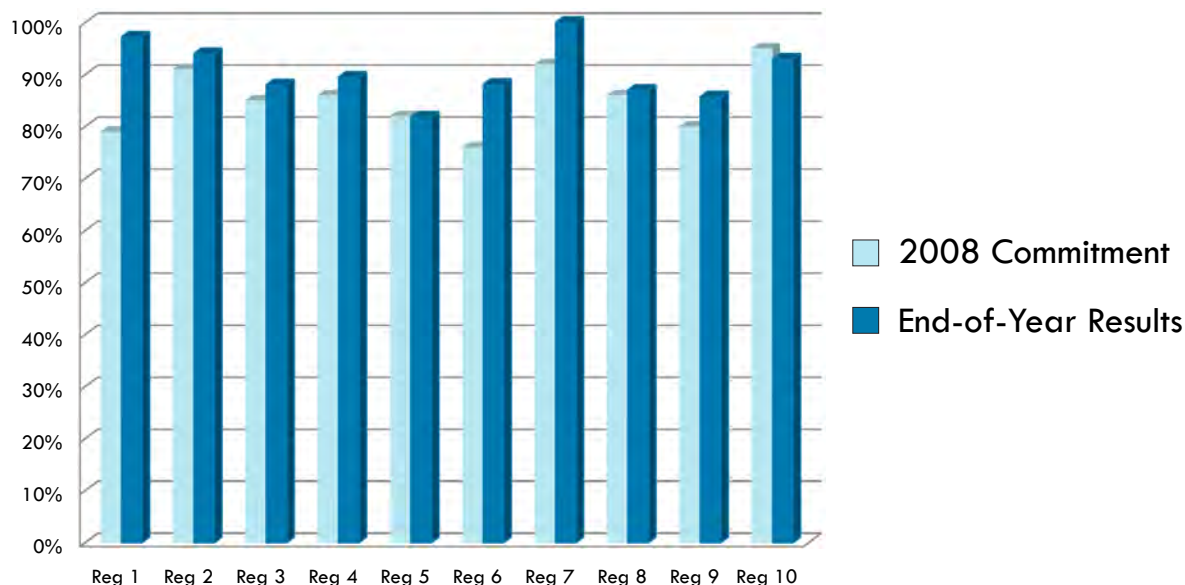
² "Minimized risk" is achieved by the substantial implementation as determined by the state of source water protection actions in a source water protection strategy.

SP 4a Percent Source Water Areas with Minimized Risk by Region

Water System Financing. Financing is a key component of the national drinking water program. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) provides low interest loans to communities for building and upgrading drinking water facilities. The SRF fund utilization rate—dollar amount of loan agreements per funds available for projects—is a valuable way to measure States’ effectiveness in obligating grant funds for drinking water projects (**SDW-4**). EPA met its FY 08 goal by establishing loan agreements for 90% of the cumulative amount of funds available (commitment of 85%). EPA has met its commitments for this measure for four years in a row. Nine out of ten Regions met their commitments in FY 08 with a range of 82% to 102% of funds obligated. Over 4,082 SRF projects have initiated operations to date which is up from 3,526 in 2007 and 3,063 in 2006 (**SDW-5**).

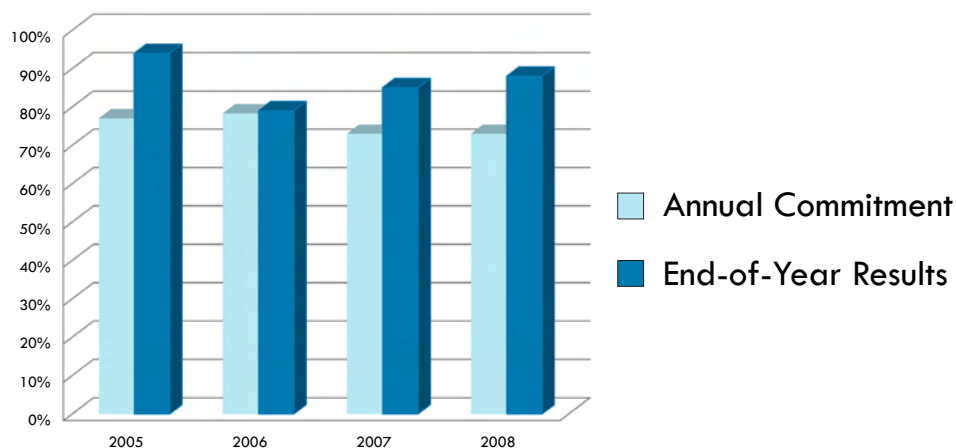
SDW-4 DWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Year

SDW-4 DWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Region

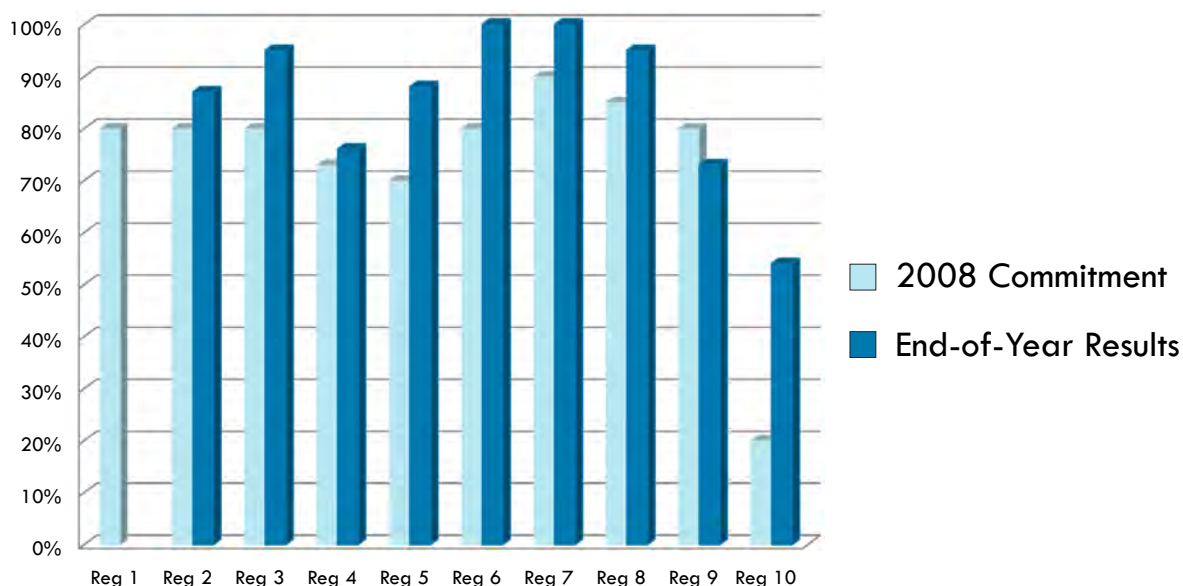


Underground Injection Control. EPA works with States to monitor the injection of fluids, both hazardous and non-hazardous, to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. EPA met its FY 08 commitments by maintaining the mechanical integrity of 99%, 98%, and 99% of its Class I, II, and III wells respectively, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water. (SDW-7a,b,c). EPA and States closed or permitted 88% of Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells, which was well over the program commitment of 73% (SDW-6). Eight out of ten Regions met their 2008 commitments for this measure.

SDW-6 Percent Class V Wells Closed or Permitted by Year



SDW-6 Percent of Class V Wells Closed or Permitted by Region



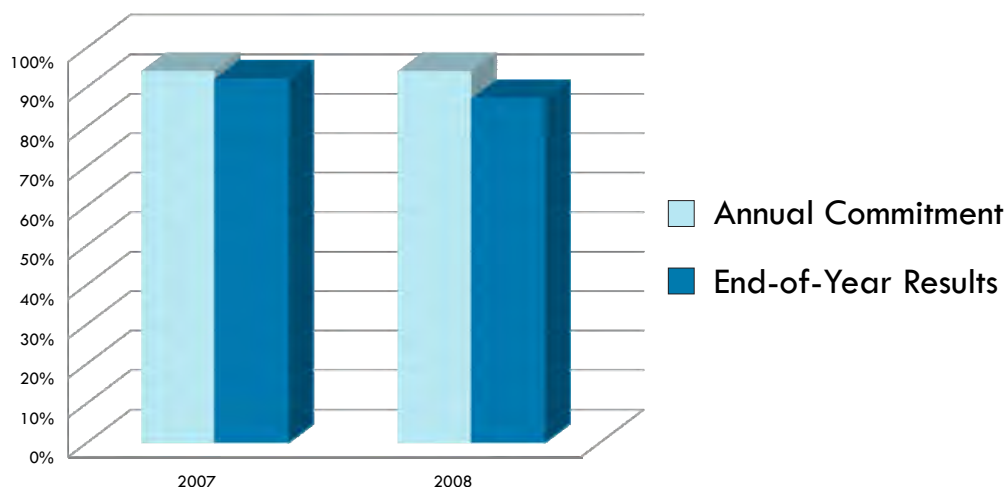
The percent of high priority Class V wells identified in ground water-based community water system source water areas that were closed or permitted increased from 76% in 2007 to 84% in 2008 (SDW-8). This result was just short of the 2008 commitment of 86%. This measure does not report all of the high priority wells that are being closed or permitted because some States do not distinguish between high priority wells in ground water-based community water system source water areas and other areas. In FY 2009, this measure has been changed to track high priority Class V well activity in sensitive groundwater areas, as defined by States and Regions, and the data gathered are expected to be more complete. Despite the complexity of the measure, it is important to note that the data indicate that wells are being addressed at a faster rate than they are being identified.

FY 2008 Management Challenges

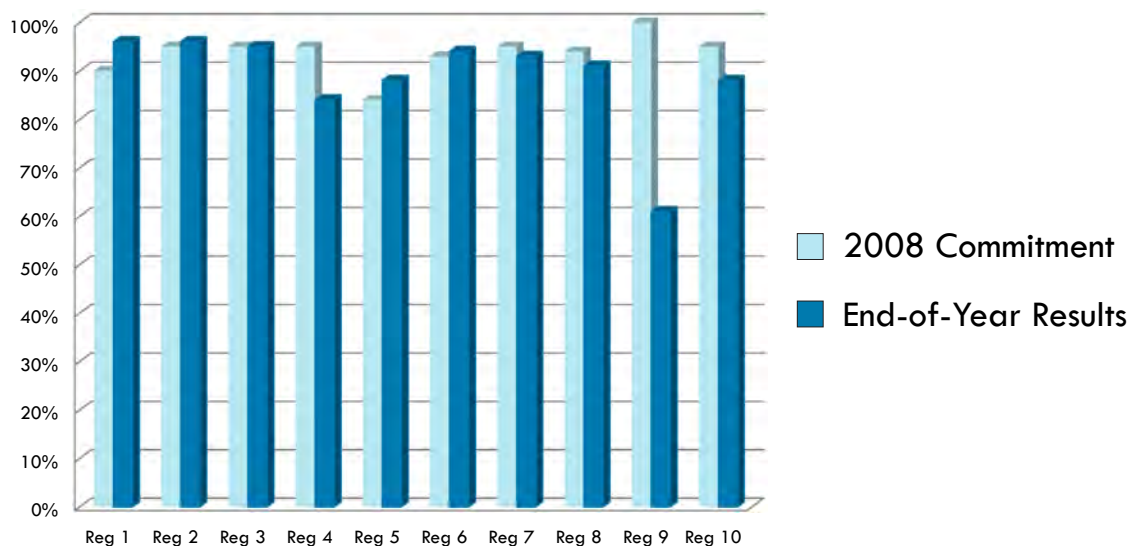
According to EPA regulations³, community water systems are required to undergo a sanitary survey within three years of their last survey (five years for outstanding performers). Sanitary surveys are on-site reviews of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of public water systems. EPA estimates that in 2008, 87% of community systems underwent a survey (**SDW-1a**). This is short of the Agency's commitment of 94%. EPA has been faced with many challenges in attempting to meet its commitments for this measure over the past two years. Sanitary surveys are resource-intensive efforts, as State staff or contractors must physically visit each community water system. The costs of individual sanitary surveys have increased due to higher labor costs and higher gas prices. In addition, requirements on the States have increased with the promulgation of LT2/Stage 2 and the Ground Water Rule, while State funding for drinking water programs have not increased.

³ Interim Enhanced and Long-Term 1 Surface Water Treatment Rules

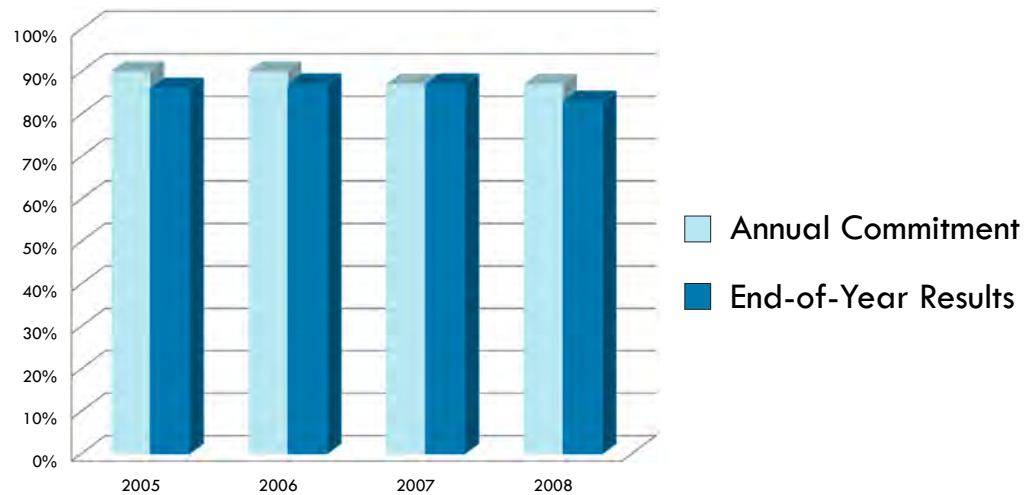
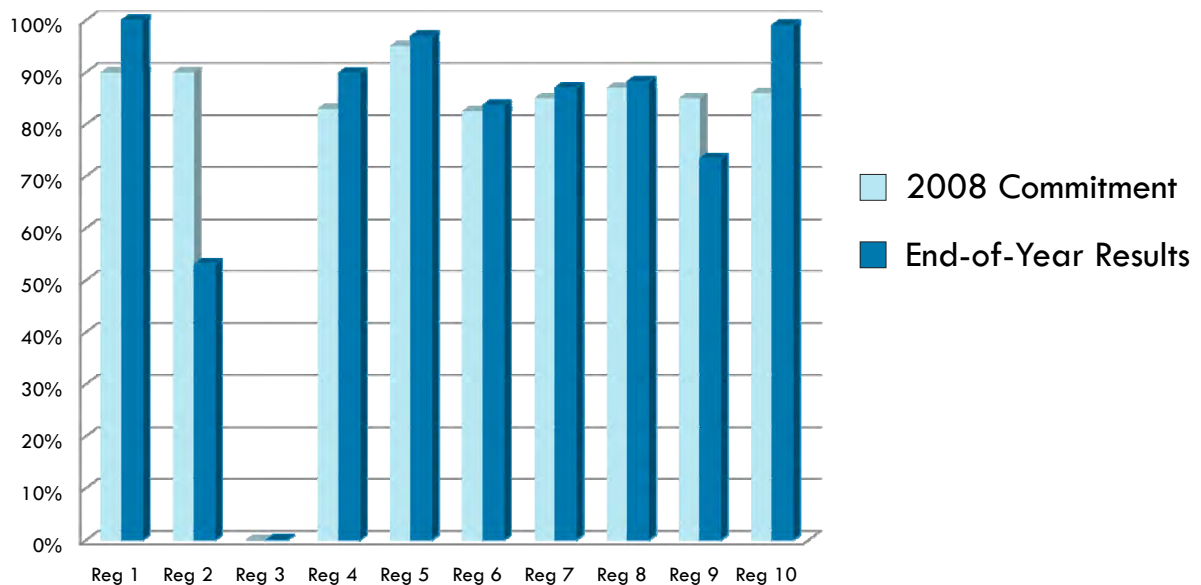
SDW-1a Percent of CWSs with Sanitary Surveys



SDW-1a Percent Community Water Systems with Sanitary Surveys by Region



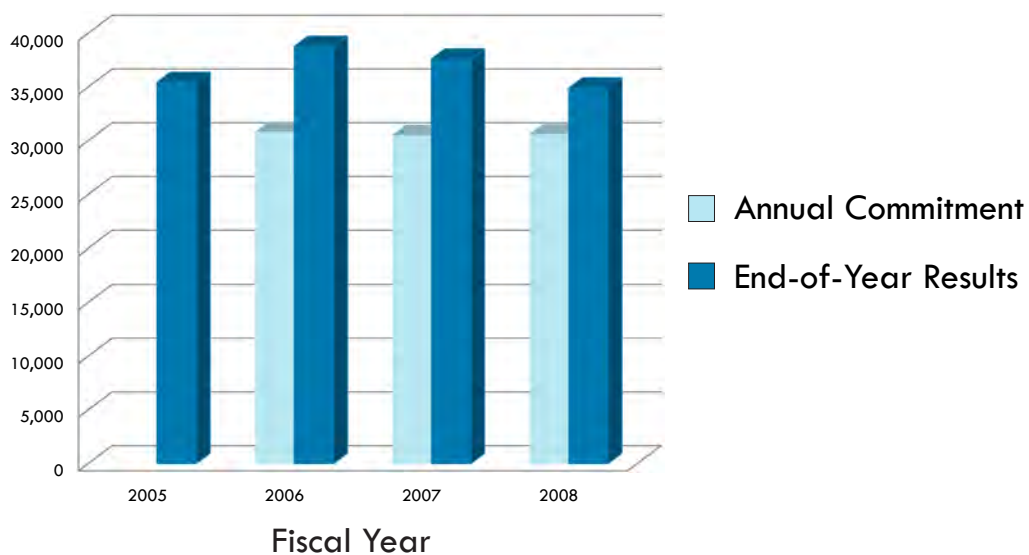
EPA fell short of meeting its commitment for the percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian Country receiving drinking water meeting health-based standards (FY08 Commitment—87%; FY08 Result—83%) (**SP-3**). Despite EPA's failure to meet its national commitment, seven out of nine EPA Regions met their commitments in 2008. This is a slight improvement over 2007, when six out of nine Regions did not meet their commitments for this measure. When it comes to the implementation of new and existing drinking water regulations, smaller systems have a greater challenge compared to larger systems. In fact, 93% of the population in Indian Country is served by a small system or very small system—population under 3,300 (Small systems serving 501-3,300 (64%) and very small serving 25-500 (29.2%)).

SP-3 Percent Population in Indian Country Receiving Safe Drinking Water by Fiscal Year**SP-3** Percent Population in Indian Country Receiving Safe Drinking Water by Region

For the third year in a row, the program failed to meet its annual commitment of reducing the number of households on Tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water (FY08 Commitment—30,587; FY08 Result—34,855) (**SP-5**). On the other hand, the number of homes on Tribal lands that lack access to safe drinking water was down to 34,855 in 2008 from the 2003 baseline of 38,637. EPA and its Federal partners set a very ambitious goal to reduce the number of Tribal homes without access to safe drinking water by 50% by 2015. This goal remains ambitious due to the logistical challenges, and capital and operation and maintenance costs, involved in providing access. EPA leads the Tribal Access Subgroup that includes the Department of Agriculture, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of the Interior. This group developed a strategy document that identified the goal's challenges and recommended approaches to overcome

them, including coordinating spending on Tribal lands, developing a map of homes without access to safe drinking water on the Navajo Nation, and a preparing a strategy to coordinate technical assistance services to Tribes. With these and other activities, EPA and its Federal partners expect to make measurable progress on the access issue in the future.

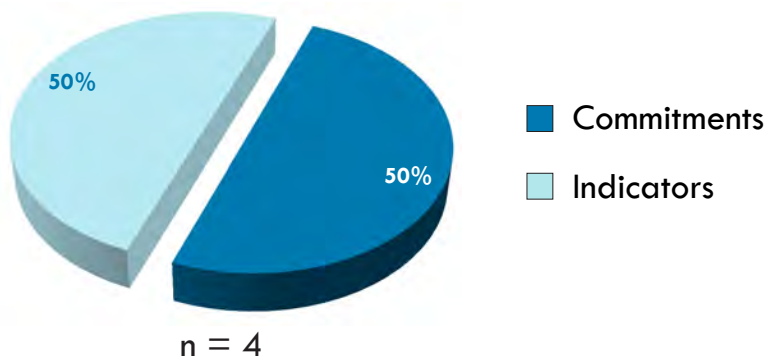
SP-5 Number of Tribal Households Lacking Access to Safe Drinking Water



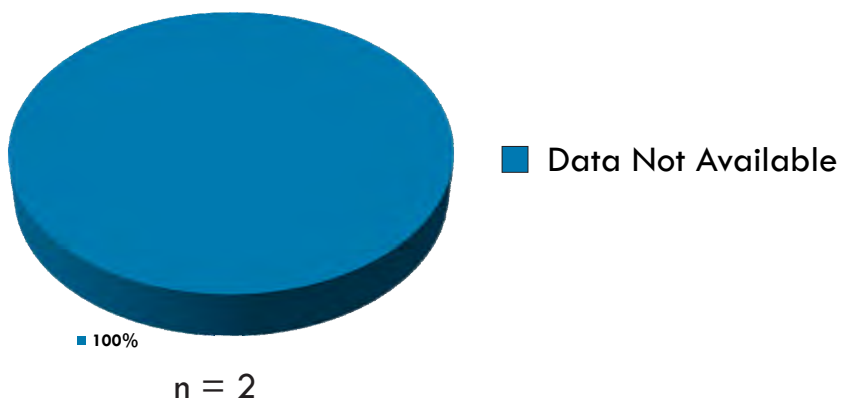
Sub-objective: Fish and Shellfish



FY 2008 Fish and Shellfish Measures Universe



FY 2008 Fish and Shellfish Commitment Measures Results

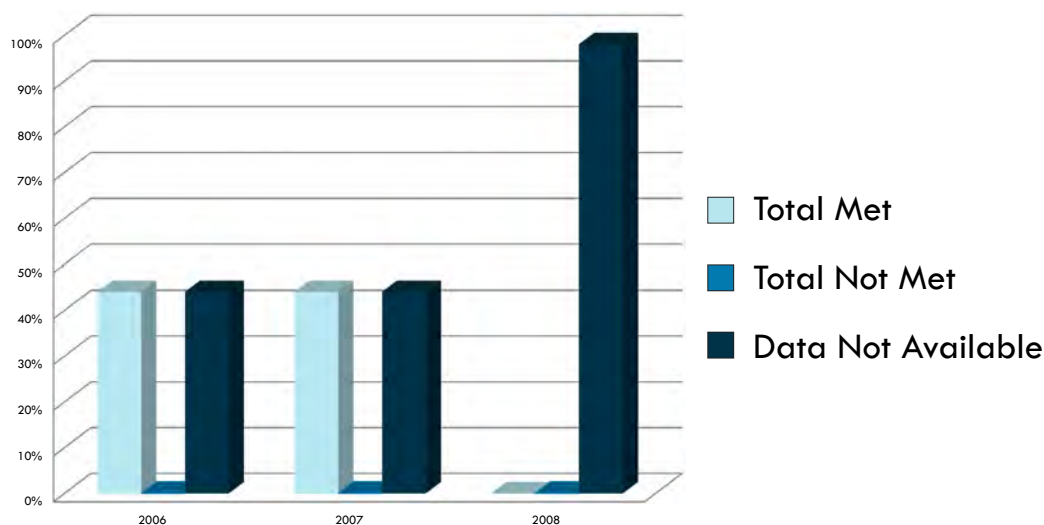


Fifty percent (50%) of all fish and shellfish measures had commitments in 2008. Data are not available at this time for commitments for 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-6	Women & mercury blood levels	Data Available in 2009	A-20, R-40
SP-7	Shellfish-growing acres	Data Available in 2009	A-20, R-40
FS-1 a	River Miles fish consumption advisory	I	A-21, R-40
FS-1 b	Lake acres fish consumption advisory	I	A-21, R-40

Although EPA has had success in meeting some of its commitments for its fish and shellfish measures over the past three years, it has struggled to provide data for other measures in a timely matter.

3 Year Trend Results Fish and Shellfish Measures



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

Elevated blood mercury levels pose a significant health risk and consumption of mercury-contaminated fish is the primary source of mercury in blood. Across the country, States and Tribes have issued fish consumption advisories for a range of contaminants covering 840,000 stream miles and over 14 million lake acres. In addition about 18 percent of the 22 million valuable shell-fishing acres managed by States are not open for use.

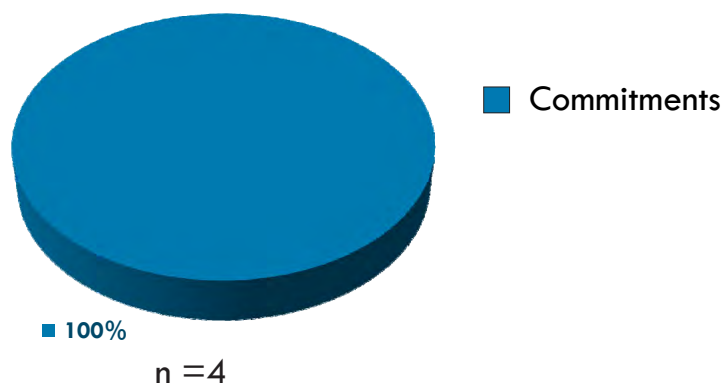
Results in 2008 are currently unavailable for measures pertaining to the percentage of women having mercury levels above concern (SP-6) and shellfish-growing acres monitored by States that are approved or conditionally approved for use (SP-7).

As reported in the 2007 End of the Year Report, EPA and States assessed 26% of river miles and 38% of lake acres in support of water body-specific or regional consumption advisories (FS-1 a/b). Results for these indicators are reported on a 2 year cycle. The next report will be provided during FY 2009 covering results from FY 2008 and 2009.

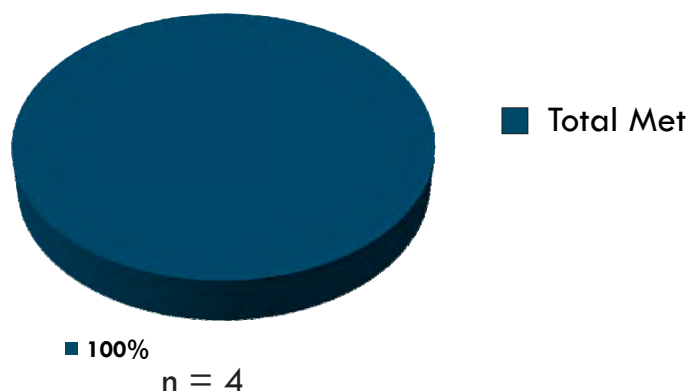
Sub-objective: Water Safe for Swimming



FY 2008 Safe Swimming Measures Universe



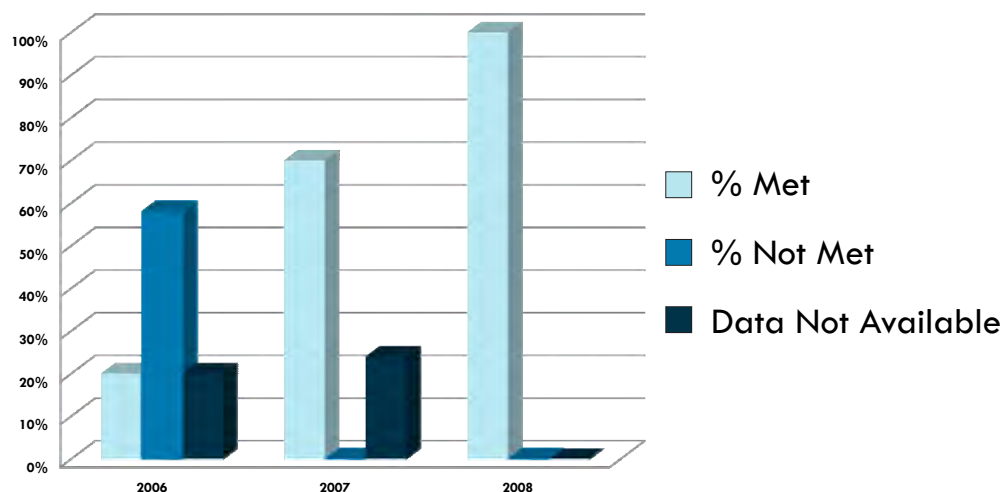
FY 2008 Safe Swimming Commitment Measure Results



All national measures tracking swimmable waters had commitments in FY 2008. EPA and States met 100% of their commitments.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-8	Waterborne disease & swimming	▲	A-22, R-42
SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	▲	A-23, R-42
SS-1	CSO permits schedules in place	▲	A-24, R-43
SS-2	Public beaches monitored	▲	A-25, R-42

FY 2006–2008 Safe Swimming Measures



EPA has shown significant improvement in meeting its commitments under the Water Safe for Swimming subobjective over the past three years. The percent of measures met increased from 20% in 2006 to 100% in 2008. Data was available for all measures in 2008.

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The Nation's waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. Swimming in some recreational waters, however, can pose a risk of illness resulting from exposure to microbial pathogens. By "recreational waters," EPA means waters officially recognized for primary contact recreation use or similar full body contact use by States, authorized Tribes and Territories.

EPA is reporting for the first time in 2008 the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters. No waterborne disease outbreaks were reported in 2008 (SP-8).

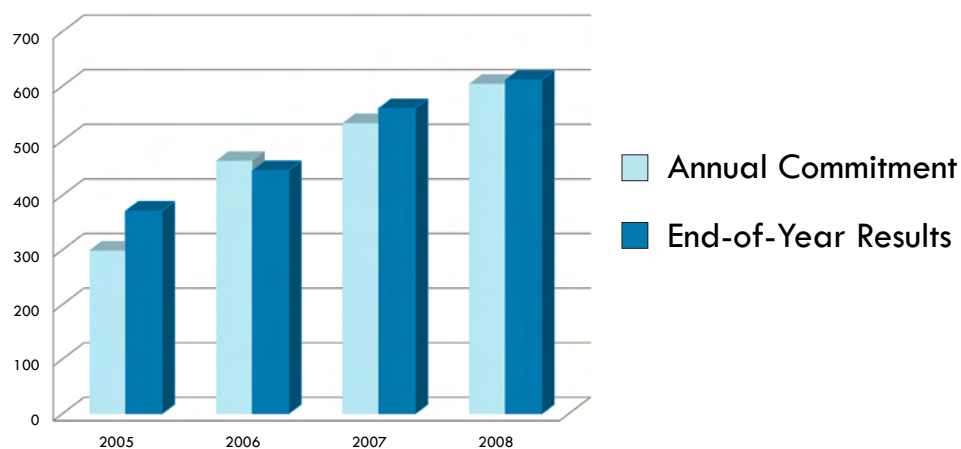
Beach Monitoring and Safety

For coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State-based beach safety programs, EPA found that 95% of days of the beach season were open and safe for swimming. This result exceeded the FY 08 target of 91% and EPA has consistently met its annual targets over the past four years. Seven out of eight EPA Regions met their FY 08 target (Regions 7 and 8 do not have beaches under the program.) Region 1 had the highest percentage of beach days open and safe for swimming (SP-9). States monitored and managed 99% of all Tier 1 (significant) public beaches covered under the BEACH Act program in 2008. (SS-2) Seven out of eight Regions met their commitments in 2008.

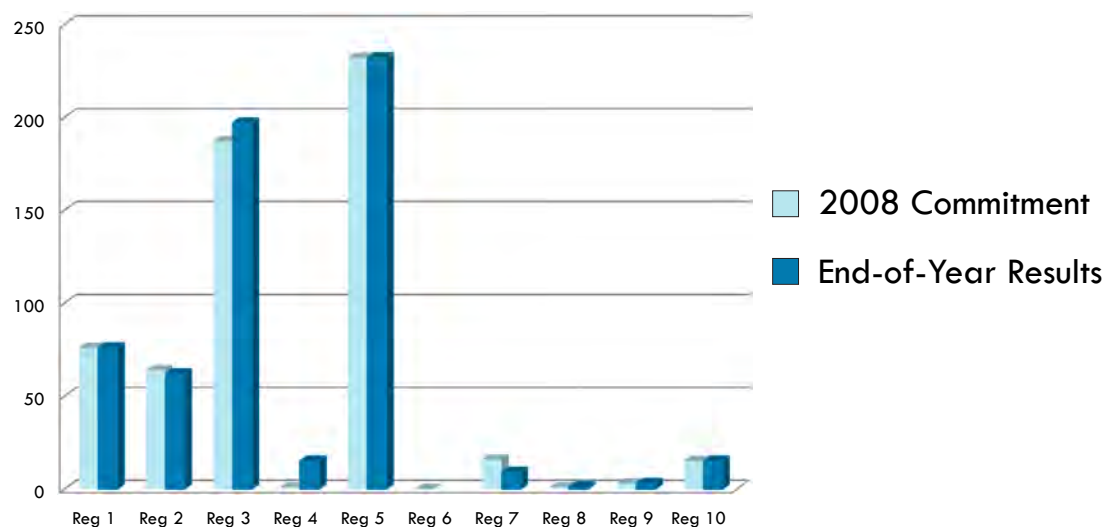
Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs).

Over the past three years, progress has consistently improved for increasing the number of CSO permits with compliance schedules in place. As of 2008, EPA and States had 610 CSO permits with compliance schedules (**SS-1**). This slightly exceeded the 2008 national commitment of 604. The program has met its commitments three of the past four years. Seven of nine Regions met their commitment for this measure in 2008.

SS-1 Number of CSO Permits with Schedules in Place by Fiscal Year

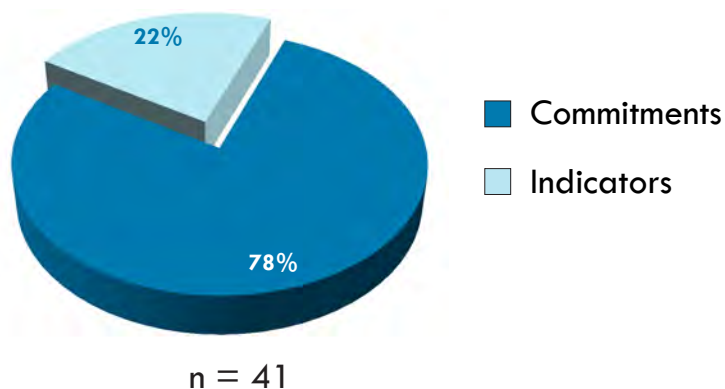


SS-1 Number of CSO Permits with Schedules in Place by Region

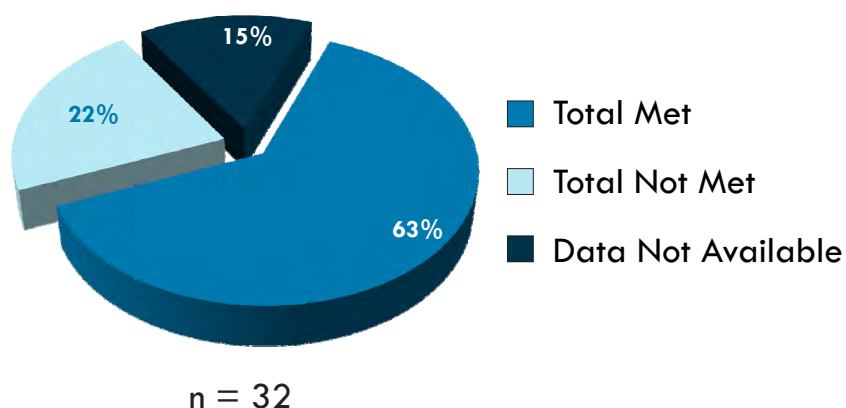


Sub-objective: Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

FY 2008 Water Quality Measures Universe



FY 2008 Water Quality Commitment Measures Results

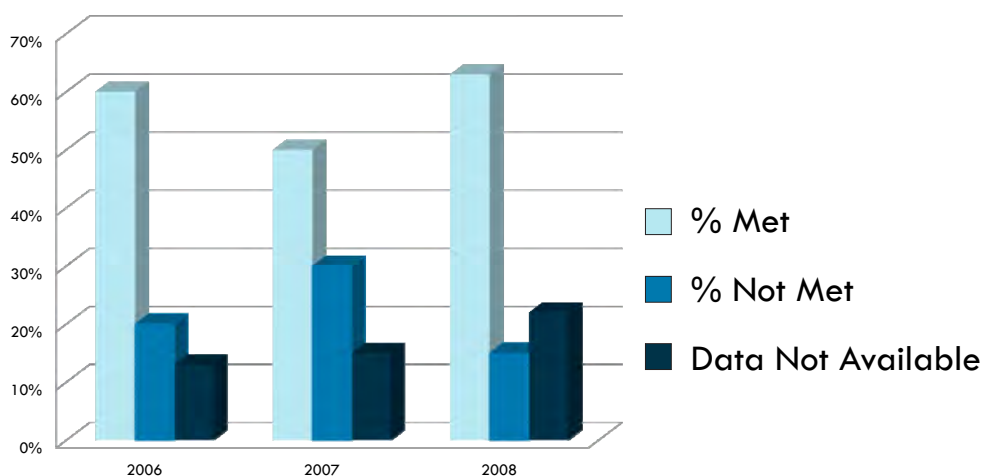


Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the 41 measures under the Water Quality Sub-objective had annual commitments in FY 2008. Of these, EPA and States met 63% of its commitments in 2008, fell short on 22%, and data were not available for 15%.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-10	Formerly impaired waterbodies now attaining water quality standards	▲	A-26, R-46
SP-11	Remove causes of waterbody impairment	▲	A-27, R-47
SP-12	Improve water quality w/ watershed approach	▲	A-28, R-47
SP-13	Ensure wadeable stream conditions	Report in 2012	A-29
SP-14	Show improvement in Tribal waters	Report in 2012	A-30
SP-15	Reduce Tribal households lacking sanitation	▼	A-31, R-56
WQ-1a	States/Territories adopted nutrient criteria	▼	A-32, R-56
WQ-1b	States/Territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria	▲	A-32, R-49
WQ-2	Tribal water quality standards approved by EPA	▲	A-33, R-55
WQ-3a	States/Territories updating water quality criteria	▼	A-34, R-57
WQ-3b	Tribes updating water quality criteria	▲	A-34, R-55
WQ-4a	States/Territories water quality standards revisions approved by EPA	▲	A-35, R-48
WQ-4b	Tribes water quality standards submissions	▲	A-35, R-55
WQ-5	States/Territories adopting monitoring strategies	▼	A-36, R-49
WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	▲	A-37, R-50
WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	▲	A-37, R-50
WQ-7	States/Territories using Assessment Database (ADB)	▲	A-38, R-49
WQ-8a	TMDLs completed by EPA and States	▲	A-39, R-50
WQ-8b	TMDLs completed by States	▲	A-40
WQ-9a	Nitrogen loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-9b	Phosphorus loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-9c	Sediment loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-10	NPS-impaired waterbodies restored	▲	A-42, R-53-54
WQ-11	NPDES follow-up actions completed	I	A-43
WQ-12a	Non-Tribal NPDES permits current	▲	A-44, R-51
WQ-12b	Tribal NPDES permits current	▼	A-44, R-56
WQ-13a	Facilities covered by MS-4 permits	I	A-45
WQ-13b	Facilities covered by industrial storm water permits	I	A-45
WQ-13c	Facilities covered by construction storm water permits	I	A-46
WQ-13d	Facilities covered by CAFO permits	I	A-46
WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs with control mechanisms in place	▲	A-47
WQ-14b	POTWs CIUs with control mechanisms in place	I	A-47
WQ-15a	Percent major dischargers in SNC	▼	A-48, R-55
WQ-15b	Major Dischargers on impaired waters in SNC	I	A-48
WQ-16	POTWs complying with wastewater discharge standards	▲	A-49
WQ-17	CWSRF Fund utilization rate	▲	A-50, R-54-55

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
WQ-18	People served by health-based projects/\$M	▼	A-51
WQ-19a	High priority state NPDES permits	▲	A-52, R-52
WQ-19b	High priority EPA/Tribal NPDES permits	▲	A-53, R-52
WQ-20	Facilities providing trading	I	A-54
WQ-21	Impaired segments restoration planning complete	I	A-55
WQ-21	Impaired segments restoration planning complete	I	A-55

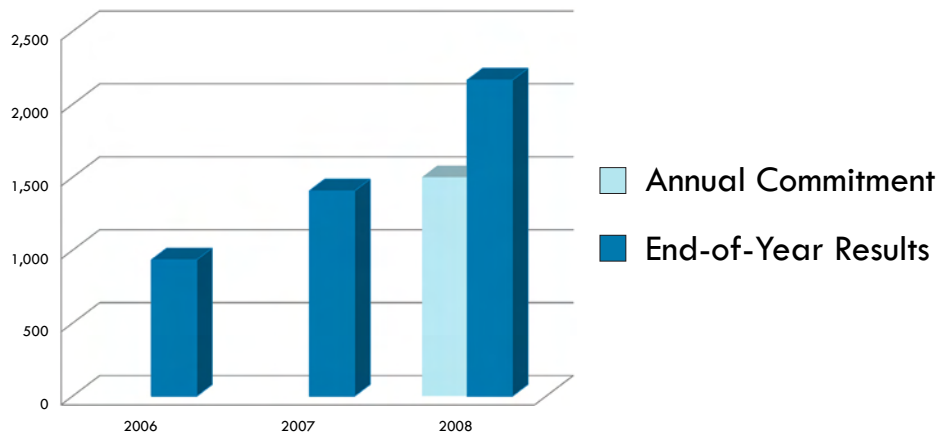
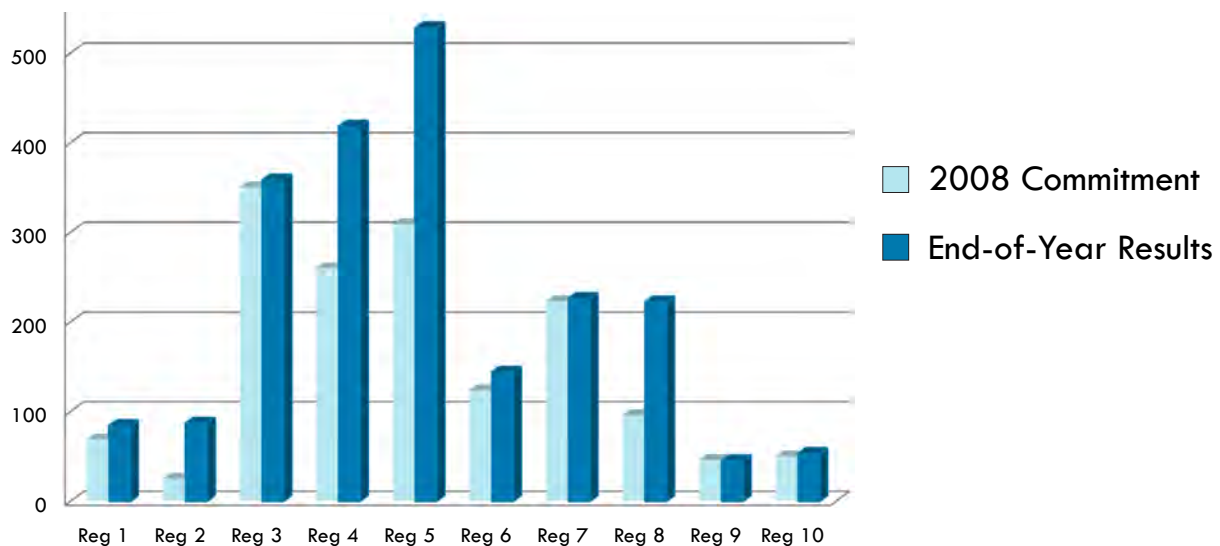
3 Year Trend Results Water Quality Measures



The percent of commitments met under the Water Quality subobjective have been fairly steady over the past three years ranging from 63% to 52%. The number of measures with commitments that were not met was at its lowest point in 2008 (19%) but the percent of measure with data unavailable has shown a slight uptick from 15% in 2006 to 22% in 2008.

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The Agency continues to make strong progress in ensuring that water quality standards are fully attained in waterbodies listed as impaired. At the end of 2008, a cumulative 2,165 of the waters listed as impaired in 2002 met standards for all the impairments identified, thus exceeding the FY 2008 commitment of 1,500 (**SP-10**). This was a roughly 30% increase over the year's commitment. Since this measure was new in 2008 (a similar measure in 2005-2007 was based on a 2000 baseline) and an annual commitment did not exist until this year, trend data is limited. Nine out of ten regions met their 2008 commitments. Regions 4, 5, and 8 exceeded their annual commitments by 38%, 41%, and 57% respectively.

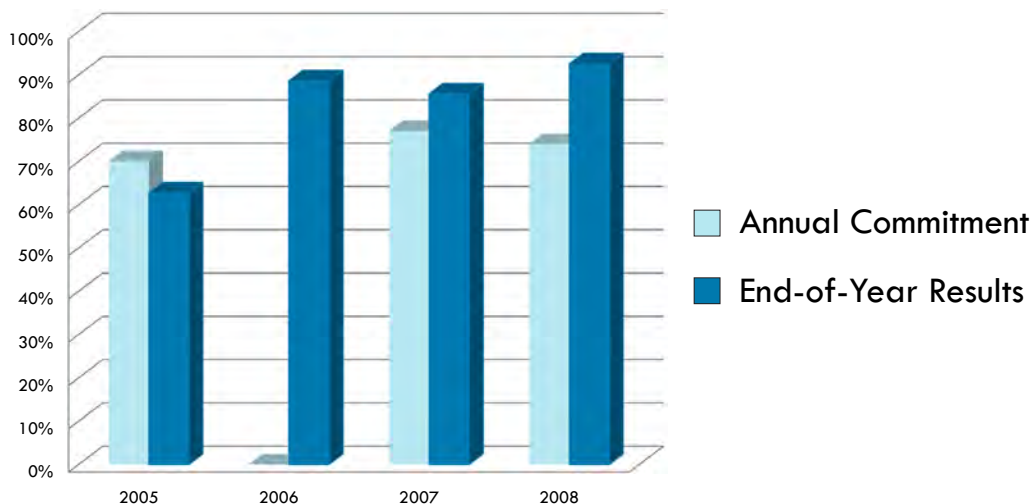
SP-10 Number of Impaired Waterbodies Now Meeting Standards by Year**SP-10** Number of Impaired Waterbodies Now Meeting Standards by Region

Based on two new measures reported in 2008, the National Water Program demonstrated significant progress in addressing waterbody impairment. Specific causes of impairment identified by States in 2002 have been removed in 6,723 waterbodies through 2008. This was approximately a 30% increase over the 2008 commitment (4,607 waterbodies). In addition, EPA and States have improved water quality conditions in 60 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach cumulatively through 2008. Not only was this significantly over the 2008 commitment but represented an increase over the annual rate achieved in 2007. As a result of these successes, EPA Regions have revised their 2009 and 2010 commitments to be more ambitious.

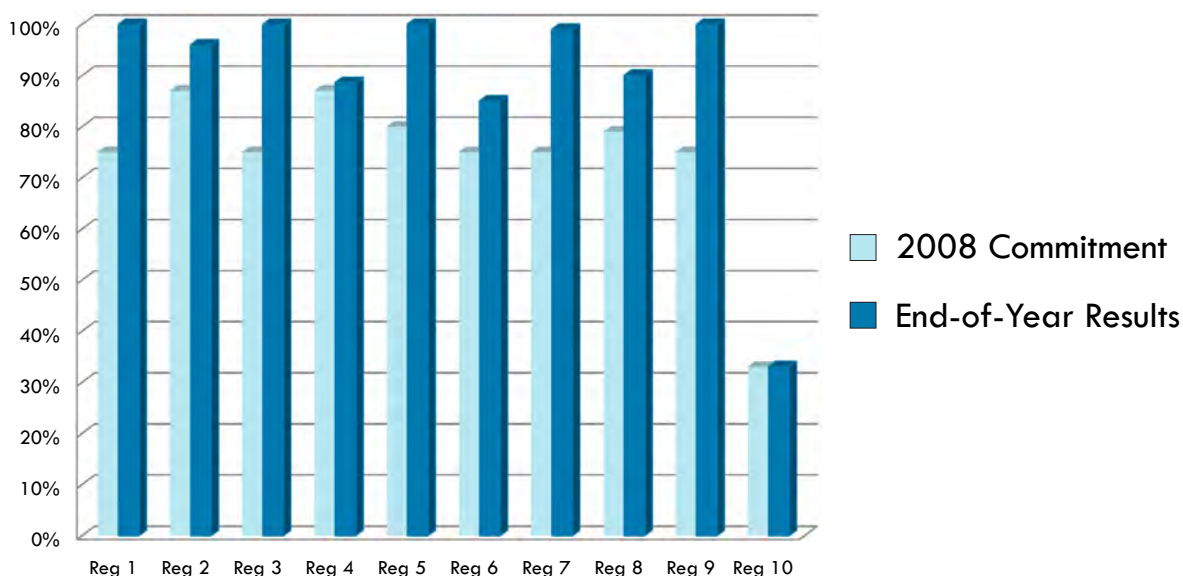
Water Quality Standards. Water Quality Standards are the regulatory and scientific foundation of water quality protection programs under the Clean Water Act. Under the Act, States and authorized Tribes establish water quality standards that define the designated uses and water quality criteria to protect those uses for waters within their jurisdictions. The standards are used to determine which waters must be cleaned up, how much may be discharged, and what is needed for protection.

EPA significantly exceeded its FY 2008 national commitment (74.1%) by approving 92.5% of water quality standards revisions submitted by States and Territories. Nine out of ten regions met their State and Tribal commitments for this measure (**WQ-4a**). EPA also exceeded its target (66.5%) for approving Tribal standards revisions (100%). EPA attributes at least some of this success to working with States and Territories early in their standards development process to help them submit standards that EPA can approve. EPA also improved its ability to estimate the number and approvability of standards revisions that States and Territories submit, and made broader use of partial approvals so that the great majority of standards revisions can be effective more readily while unresolved issues are being elevated.

WQ-4a Percent States/Territories Water Quality Standards Submission Approved by EPA



WQ-4a Percent Water Quality Standards Submissions Approved by Region



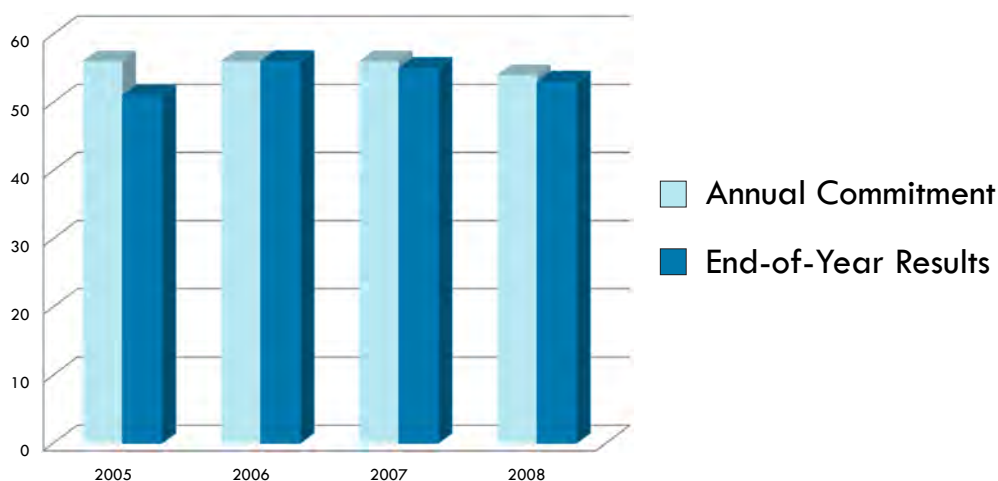
EPA met its commitment in FY 2008 for the number of States and Territories that were on schedule with a mutually agreed upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards (commitment = 31, results = 35). A policy memorandum, issued in May 2007, "Nutrient Pollution and Numeric Water Quality Standards," encouraged all States and Tribes to accelerate their efforts and give priority to adopting numeric translators for narrative standards for all waters that contribute nutrient loadings to the Nation's waterways (WQ-1b).

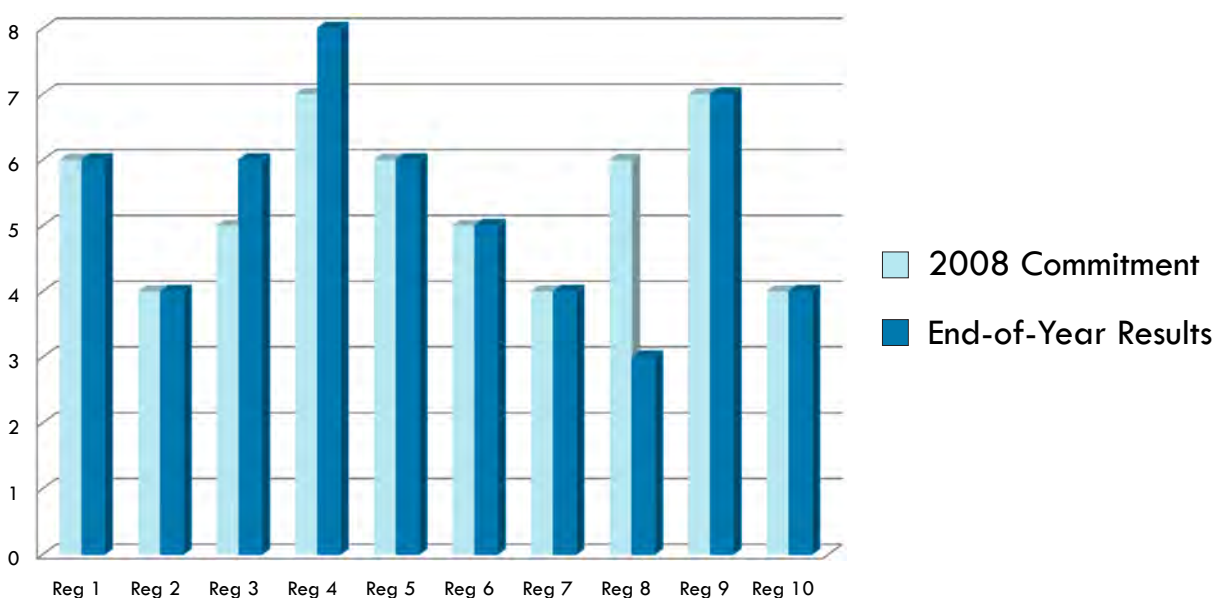
Water Quality Monitoring. During FY 2008, EPA continued to work with States, Tribes, Territories, and other partners to provide the monitoring data and information needed to make good water quality protection and restoration decisions and to track changes in the Nation's water quality over time. Because of resource and technical constraints, most monitoring programs have traditionally been able to collect and analyze only a small portion of the data they need to meet these many requirements of the CWA. For example, States generally assess only about 20 percent of their streams and rivers, 40 percent of lakes, and 30 percent of bays and estuaries. Greater integration of monitoring efforts is needed to connect monitoring and assessment activities across geographic scales most appropriate to address issues and problems: national, regional, interstate, state, and watershed.

EPA, States, Tribes and other monitoring partners are making progress toward the goal of monitoring all water types in a statistically valid manner, and reporting on changes in water condition nationally and regionally. See <http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/nationalsurveys.html>. In addition, States are finding that statistical surveys are a cost-effective means of reporting and communicating to their citizens on the condition of the their waters. In FY 2008, thirty States were in the process of conducting statewide surveys of at least one waterbody type.

While EPA's FY 2008 target was for all States and Territories to be implementing comprehensive monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules, three States fell behind because of technical, organizational, and resource limitations (**WQ-5**). The number of States keeping up with their established schedules has been decreasing over the past two years. The Regions are working closely with these States to assist them in improving their strategies and implementing them in a manner consistent with milestones set out in the strategies. During 2008, EPA and the States met the target of 42 States and Territories using the Assessment Database to report their water quality assessment decisions and facilitate integrated reporting (WQ-7). This result reflects the addition of two States since 2006.

WQ-5a Number of States/Territories Adopting Monitoring Strategies by Year

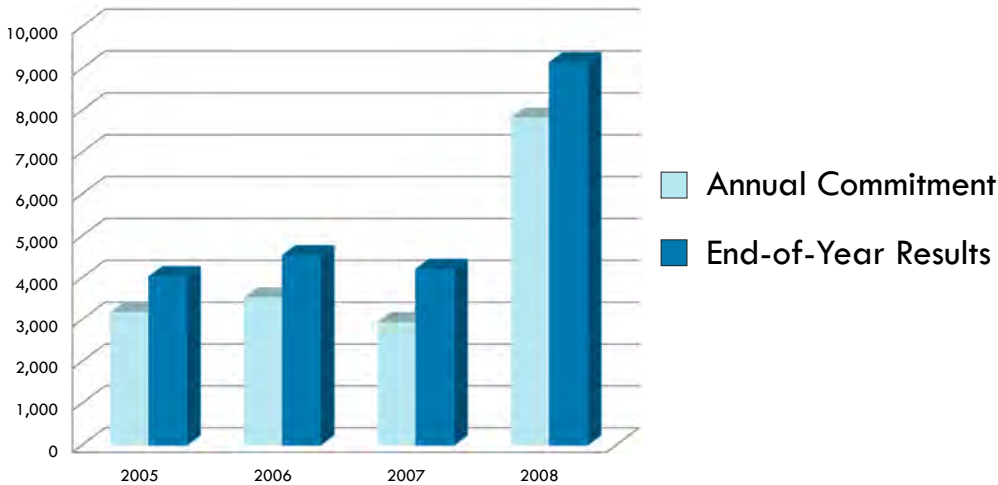
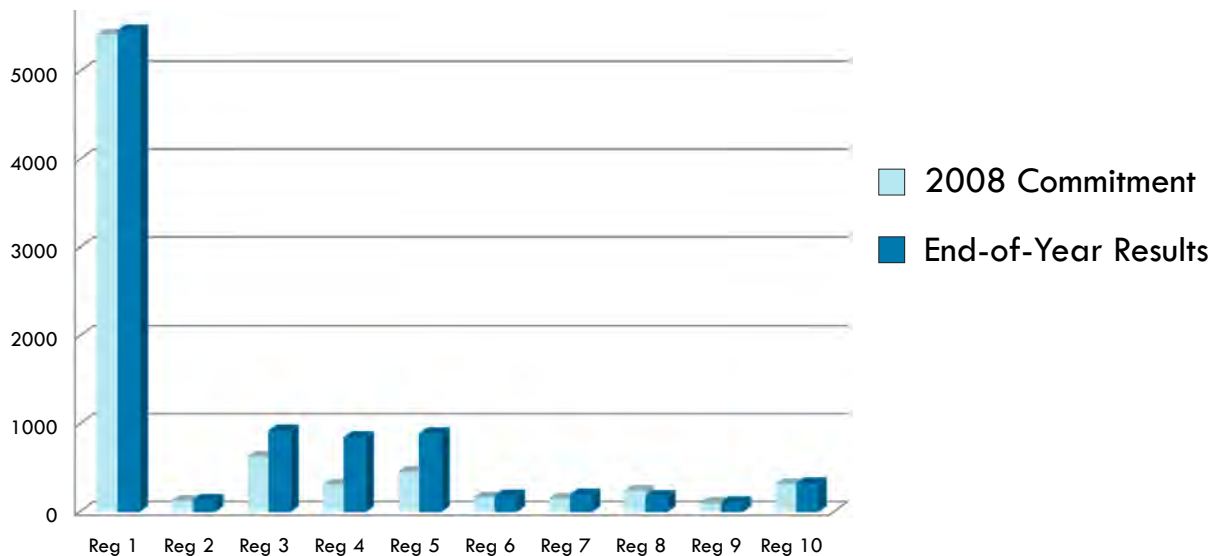


WQ-5 Number of States/Territories Adopting Monitoring Strategies by Region

Over 100 Tribes that currently receive funding under CWA section 106 have developed and began implementing monitoring strategies in 2008 (WQ-6a). Not only did the Agency exceed its FY 08 commitment of 79 Tribes but this was a significant increase in the number of Tribes with monitoring strategies since 2007 (44). Additionally, 60 Tribes are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system against the FY 08 commitment of 58 (WQ-6b).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). Development of Total Maximum Daily Loads or "TMDLs" for an impaired waterbody is a critical step in meeting water restoration goals. TMDLs focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements and through local, State, and Federal watershed plans/programs. In 2008, more than 9100 TMDLs⁴ were developed by States and approved or established by EPA. This was a significant increase over the national commitment of 7,819 and nine out of ten regions met their commitments for this measure in 2008. **(WQ-8a)** Regions 3, 4, and 5 each exceeded their commitments by more than 30%. EPA also tracks the pace of TMDL development and approval which refers to the annual number of TMDLs needed to be consistent with national policy. The national policy recommends that TMDLs be established and approved within 8 to 13 years of the water having been listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act section 303(d). The national 2008 end-of-year pace was 105%, which exceeded the commitment of 90%. These successful results are attributed in part to EPA and States completing TMDLs ahead of schedule, increasing collaboration between EPA and States to develop nutrient TMDLs within the Mississippi River Delta Region, and completing the first multi-state mercury TMDL effort in the Northeast.

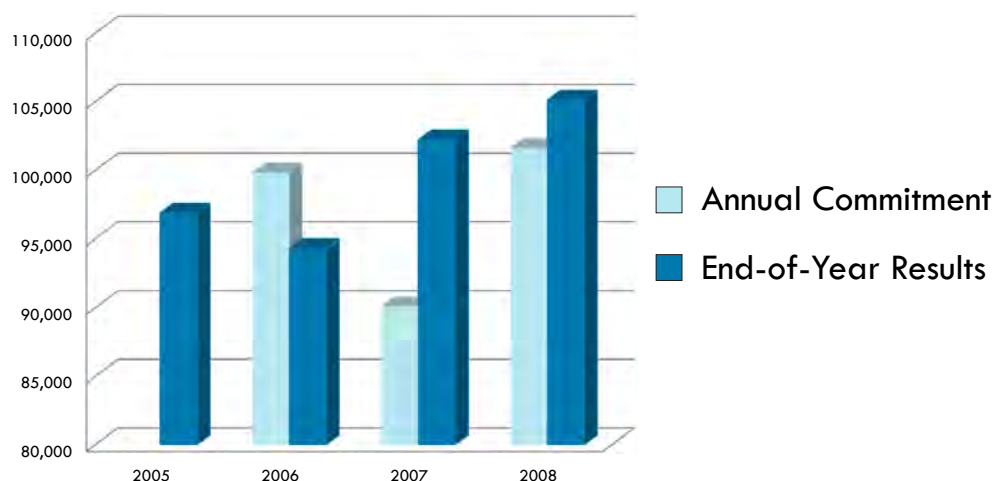
⁴ A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.

WQ-8a Number of TMDLs Established by States or EPA by Year**WQ-8a** Number of TMDLs Established by States or EPA by Region*

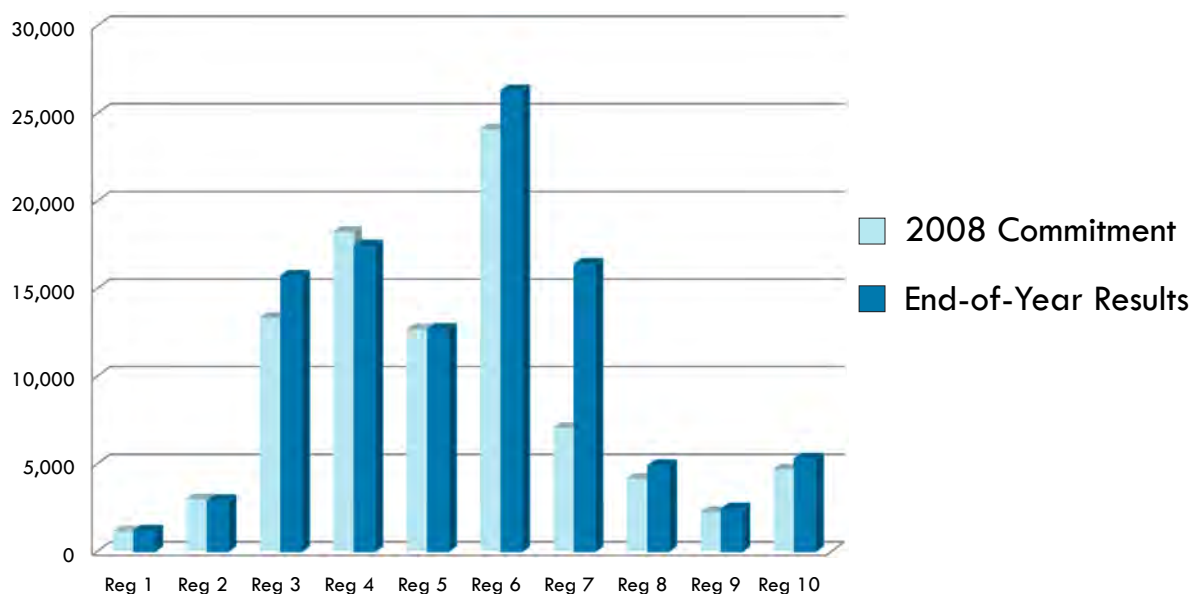
NPDES Permit Program. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires all point sources discharging into waterbodies of the U.S. to be covered by State or EPA NPDES permits and Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to have pretreatment programs to control contributions from industrial facilities to sewage treatment plants. For the second year in a row, EPA and States achieved the national goal of having current NPDES permits in place for 90% of facilities (non-Tribal) over a national commitment of 87% (WQ-12a). Eight out of ten regions met or exceeded their commitments in 2008. This was a significant improvement over 2007 where only four out of ten regions exceeded their FY 07 commitments.).

In 2008, Region 1 completed a significant number of TMDLs due to the completion of broad-scale TMDLs for mercury: the first multi-state mercury TMDL—the Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL—was approved by EPA in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008.]

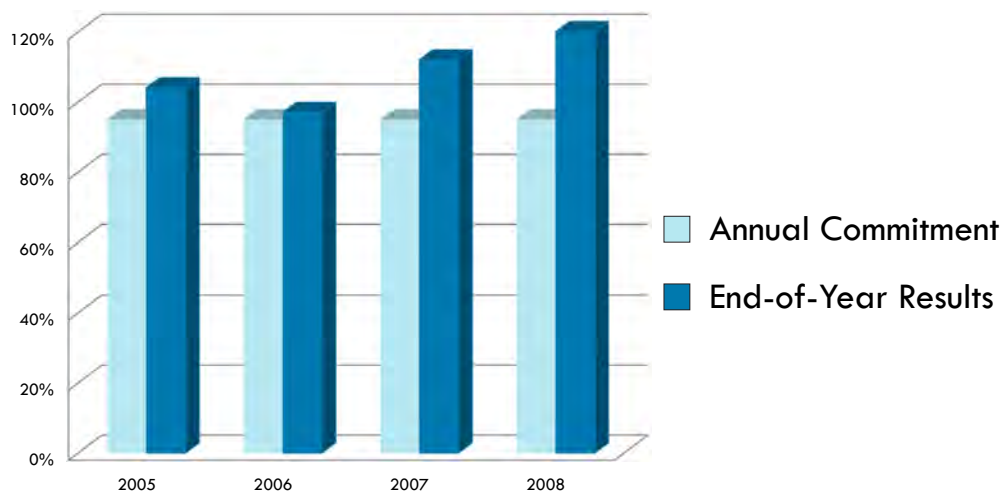
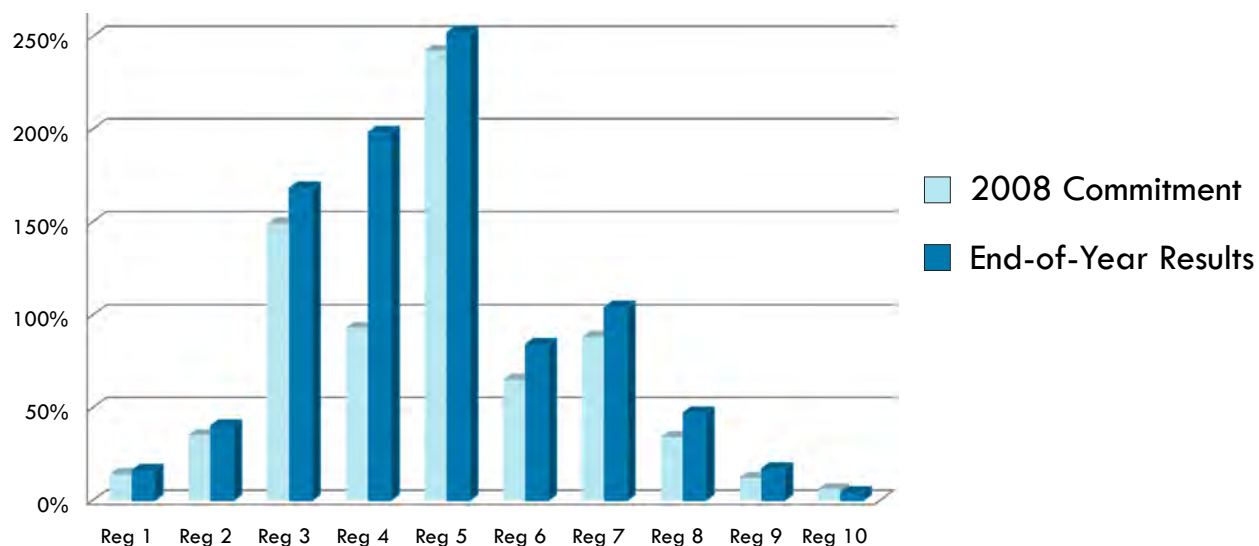
WQ-12a Number of Non-Tribal NPDES Permits by Year



WQ-12a Number of Non-Tribal NPDES Permits by Region

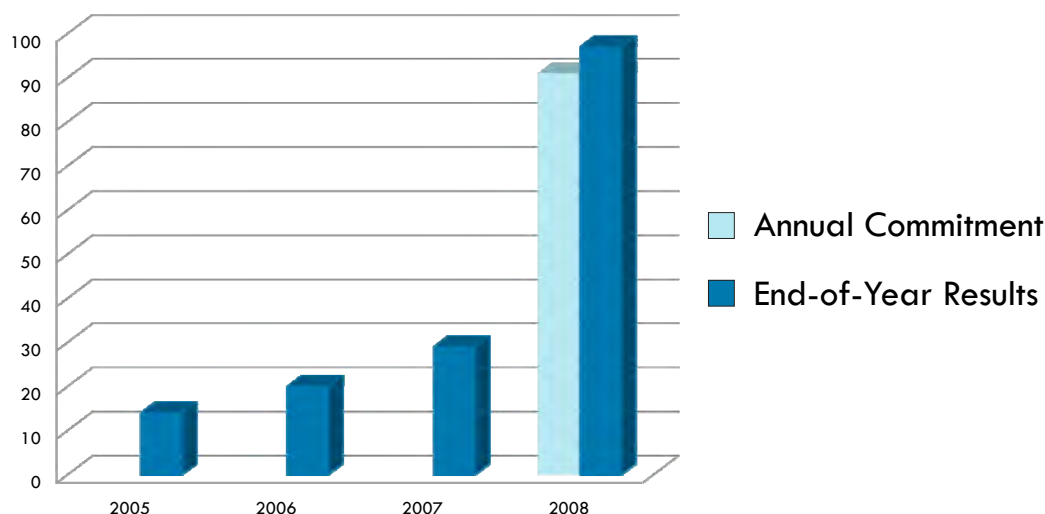


EPA has been working with States to structure the permit program to better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis. A key strategy is to focus efforts on high priority permits that need to be issued or reissued to help implement TMDLs, watershed plans, effluent guidelines, or other environmental and programmatic actions. In 2008, both EPA and authorized States exceeded their national commitments for issuing non-Tribal priority permits. The authorized States issued 930 priority permits, exceeding the national commitment of 738 permits (**WQ-19a**), and EPA issued 61 priority permits exceeding its 2008 commitment of 55 permits (**WQ-19b**). EPA and authorized States have exceeded their commitments for issuing high priority permits for the past four years.

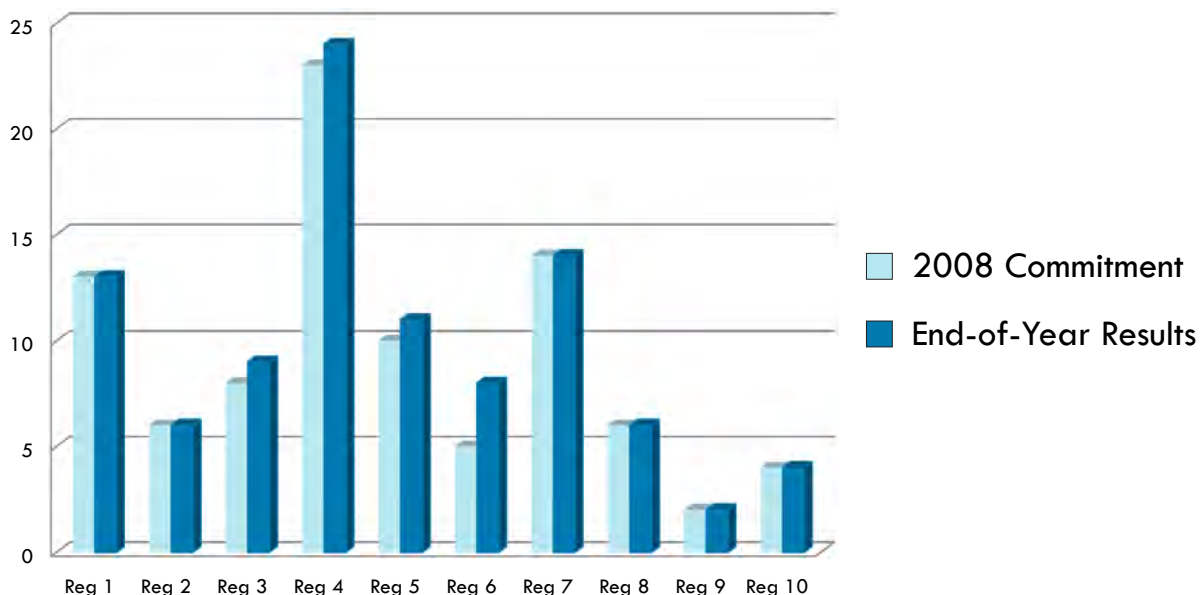
WQ-19a Percent of High Priority Permits by Year**WQ-19b** Percent of High Priority Permits by Regional

Control Nonpoint Source Pollution: Polluted runoff from sources such as agricultural lands, forestry sites, and urban areas is the largest single remaining cause of water pollution. EPA and States are working with local governments, watershed groups, property owners, Tribes, and others to implement programs and management practices to control polluted runoff throughout the country. EPA and States made significant gains in 2008 in documenting the full or partial restoration of waterbodies that are primarily non-point source impaired. Nationally, EPA and States doubled their output from 2007 and exceeded their commitment (91) with 97 waterbodies that were partially or fully restored. EPA continues to highlight nonpoint source success stories on its website at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/>. (WQ-10)

WQ-10 Number of NPS-Impaired Waterbodies Restored by Year



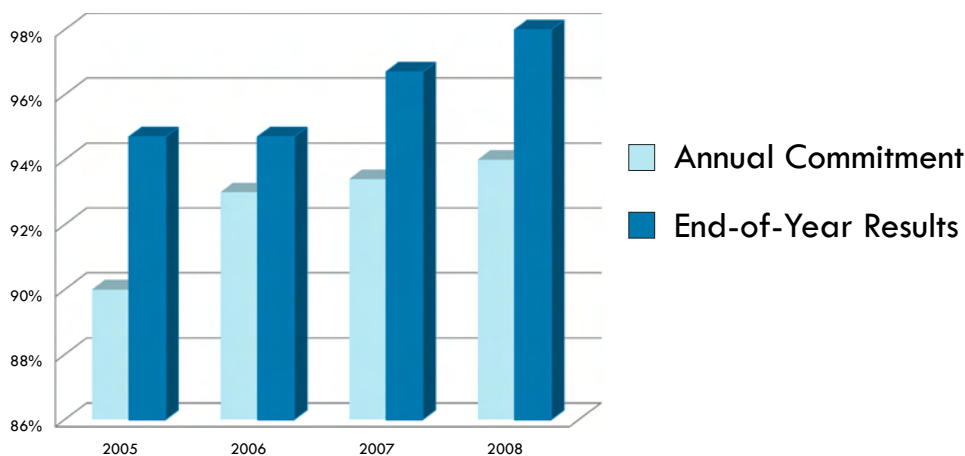
WQ-10 Number of NPS-Impaired Waterbodies Restored by Region



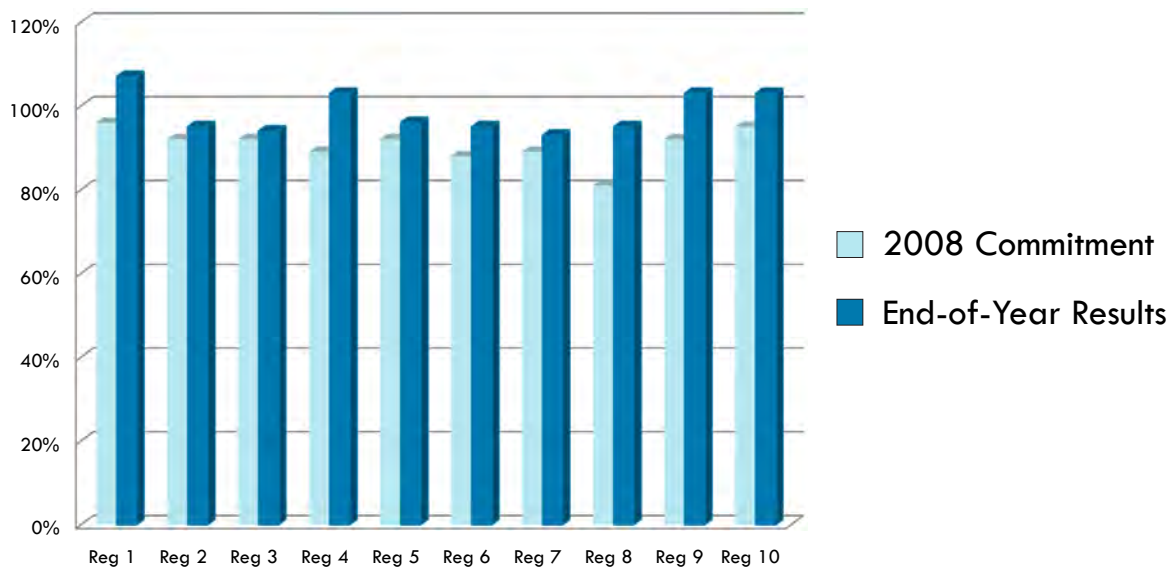
Clean Water Financing. The Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) provides low interest loans to local governments to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. The CWSRF utilization rate reached an unprecedented 98% by the end of 2008. Of the \$70.1 billion of funds available for projects through 2008, \$68.8 billion are committed to more than 22,700 loans. For the first time in history, project assistance reached \$5.8 billion in 2008, funding 2,030 loans in a single year. Nationally, since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90%. This high level of performance is expected to continue in the

future (**WQ-17**). States frequently provide SRF resources to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to improve or maintain compliance with wastewater permit limits. In 2008, 23.9% of all major POTWs were in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the past year which was short of EPA's commitment of no more than 22.5%. (WQ 15a)

WQ-17 CWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Year



WQ-17 CWSRF Fund Utilization Rate by Region



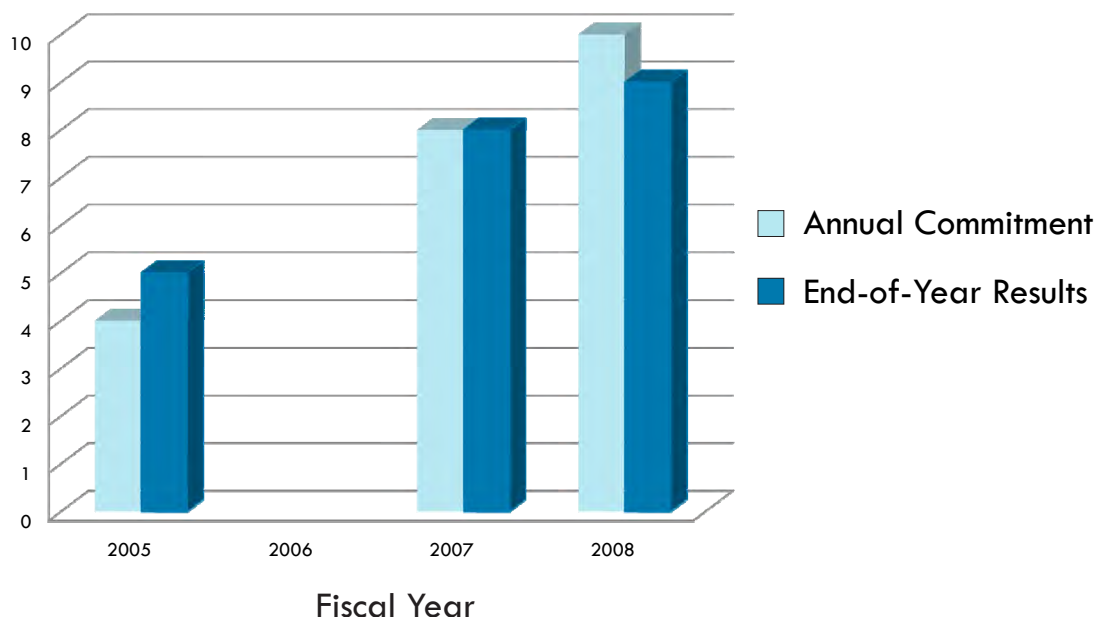
FY 2008 Management Challenges

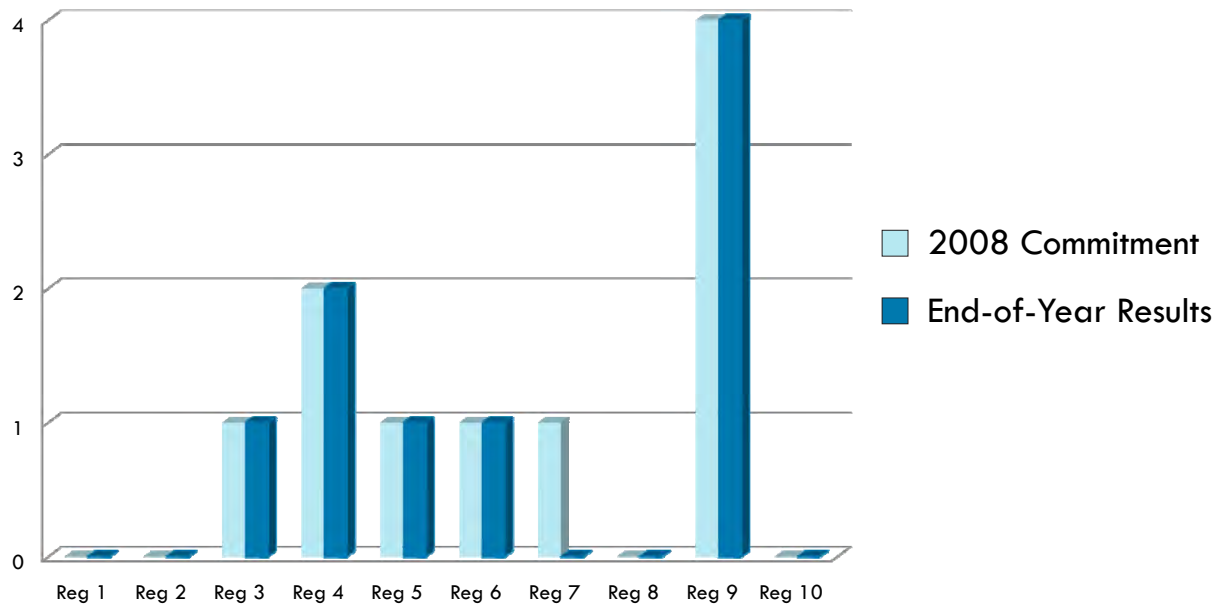
American Indian Tribal Programs. Although Indian Tribes have made significant progress in the past few years in receiving EPA approval for water quality standards and criteria (WQ-2 WQ-3b, and WQ-4b), EPA and other Federal agencies have struggled to meet their annual commitments for keeping NPDES permits current and increasing access to basic sanitation. In 2008, permits for 85% of Tribal facilities were considered current, just

short of the national goal of 89% (WQ-12b). The national target was missed because a complex general permit in Region 10 was not issued in time for end of year reporting. The Region submitted the permit for public notice in November, and anticipates issuing the permit in FY 2009. The Agency also fell short of achieving its national goal of reducing the number of homes on Tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. Over 24,000 homes still lack access to basic sanitation which is short of the Agency's goal of 21,219 homes (SP-15). The shortfall may be due to a number of variables including new homes, lifecycle costs, homes where water and wastewater facilities fall out of compliance, new environmental regulations, construction cost inflation, and population growth. An interagency task force is currently pursuing means to best address the fluctuating needs of Tribal homes lacking access to basic sanitation.

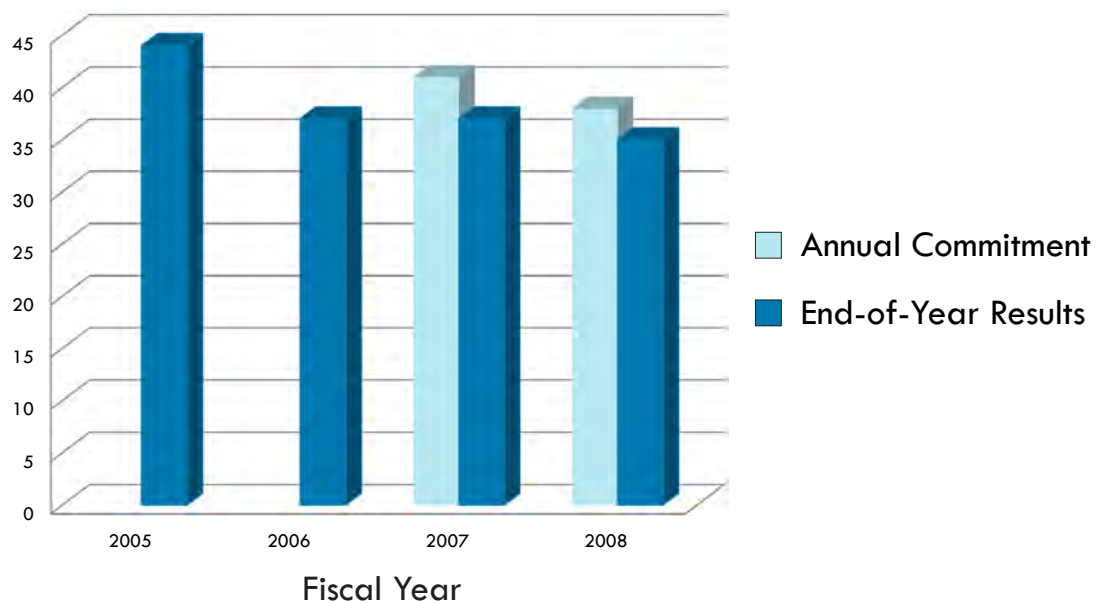
Water Quality Criteria and Standards. As of 2008, nine States and Territories have adopted water quality criteria for nutrients, which was just below the national target of 10 (**WQ-1a**). Five Regions met their commitments in 2008, one Region missed its target by one, and four EPA regions did not make commitments or have results. There was a similar pattern in 2007. Progress has been slow over the past few years for this measure, in part because of the scientific complexity of such criteria, and programmatic and policy challenges. In response to this slow pace, EPA established a new measure (WQ-1b, see above) several years ago to help encourage and manage intermediate steps to criteria adoption. In addition, EPA's May 2007 policy memorandum on nutrients (see Performance Highlights above) placed a high management priority on managing nutrients. In January 2009 EPA announced it would promulgate Federal nutrient criteria for waters in Florida.

WQ-1a Number of States/Territories Adopted Nutrient Criteria by Year

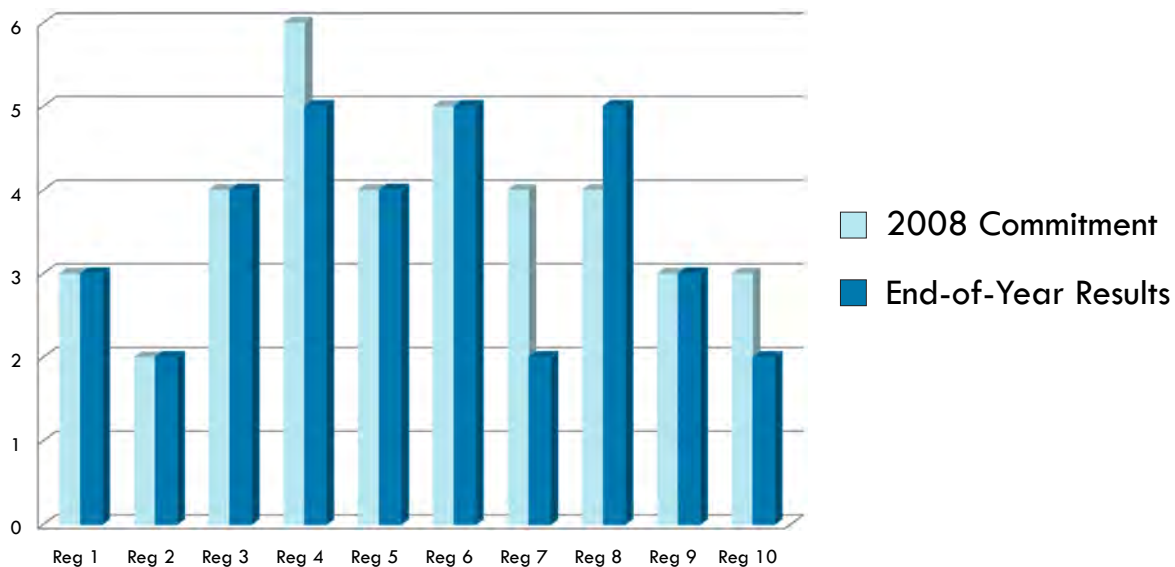


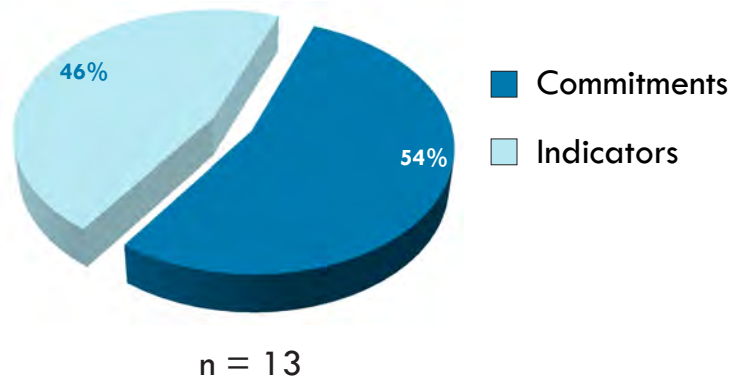
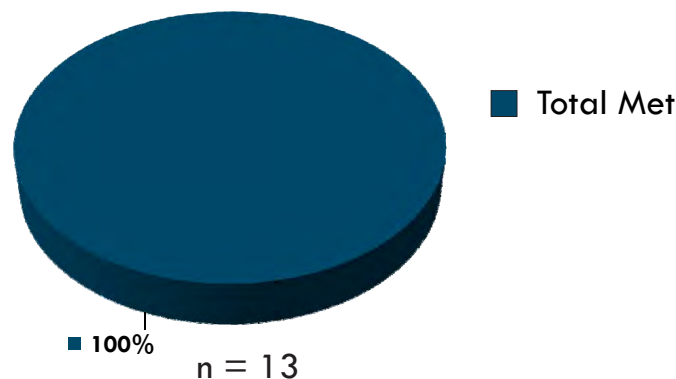
WQ-1a Number of States/Territories Adopted Nutrient Criteria by Region

For the second year in a row, State and Territories did not meet Regional commitments for submitting new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information (**WQ-3a**). The 2008 result of 35 States and Territories (62.5%) fell short of the national goal of 38 (67.9%). States in three Regions did not meet these commitments. Some of the shortfall may be due to declining State resources and technical expertise to deal with complex science and policy issues. EPA is developing an action plan in 2009 to address the challenges confronted by States and Territories in meeting the commitments for this measure.

WQ-3a Number of States/Territories Updating Criteria by Year

WQ-3a Number of States/Territories Updating Criteria by Region



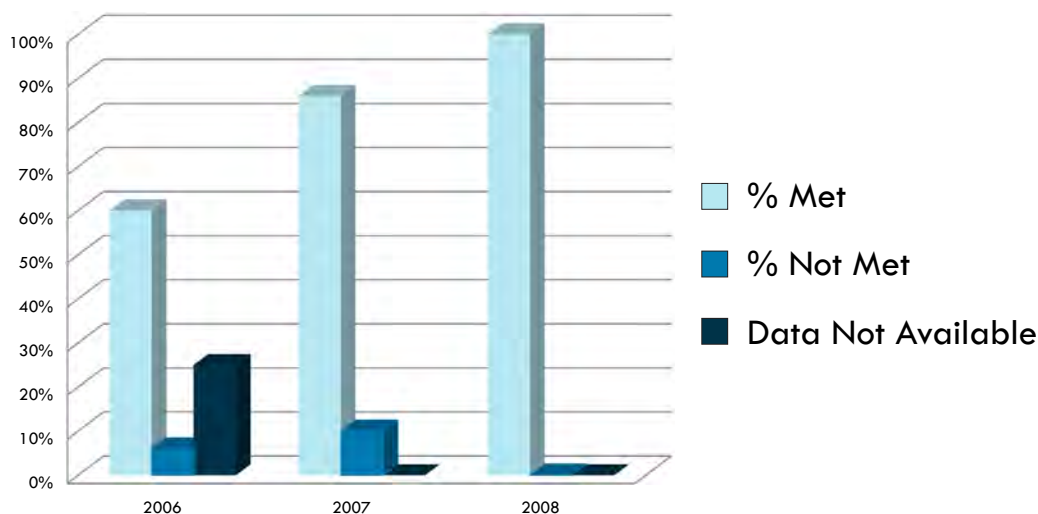
Sub-objective: **Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters**FY 2008 **Coastal and Ocean Waters Measures Universe**FY 2008 **Coastal and Ocean Water Commitment Measure Results**

Fifty-four percent (54%) of measures under this Sub-objective had commitments in 2008. EPA's Coastal and Ocean Protection program met 100% of its commitments in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
2.2.2	Improve coastal aquatic system health	▲	A-56, R-61
SP-16	Maintain aquatic health-Northeast	▲	A-57
SP-17	Maintain aquatic health – Southeast	▲	A-57
SP-18	Maintain aquatic health – West Coast	▲	A-57
SP-19	Maintain aquatic health – Puerto Rico	▲	A-57
SP-20	Ocean dumping sites acceptable conditions	▲	A-58, R-62
4.3.2	NEP Acres habitat protected or restored	▲	A-59, R-62
CO-1	Coastal waterbody impairments restored	I	A-60
CO-2	Coastline miles protected vessel sewage	I	A-61
CO-3	NEP priority actions completed	I	A-62, R-62
CO-4	Rate of return Federal investment for NEP	I	A-63, R-62
CO-5	Dredged material management plans in place	I	A-64
CO-6	Active dredged material sites monitored annually	I	A-65

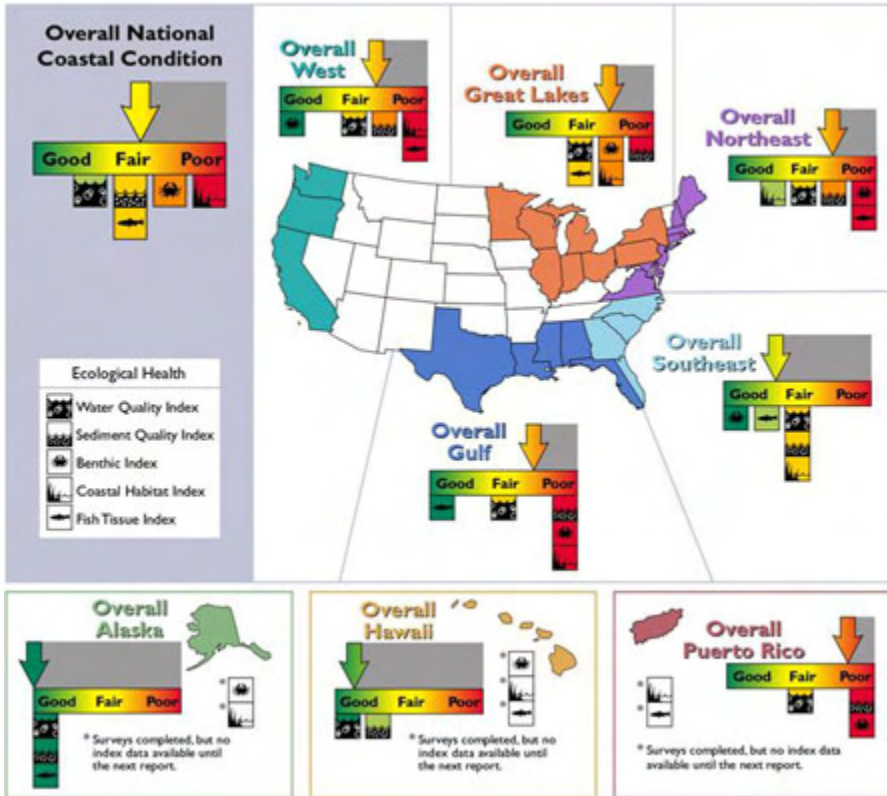
EPA has made significant progress over the past three years in meeting its annual commitments for protecting coastal and ocean resources. EPA has gone from meeting 60% of its commitments in 2006 to achieving 100% in 2008.

3 Year Trend Results Coastal and Ocean Protection



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

In December 2008, the Federal Government released the third National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR III), which highlights EPA's National Coastal Assessment (NCA) data collected primarily in 2001 and 2002. The findings from this Report serve as a foundation for EPA and our partners to meet our commitments to water quality, and offer insights



on what additional actions are needed to better protect, manage, and restore coastal ecosystems. The overall condition of the Nation's coastal waters is rated fair (**Sub-objective 2.2.2**). This rating is based on five indicators of ecological condition: water quality index (including dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll-a, nitrogen, phosphorus, and water clarity), sediment quality index (including sediment toxicity, sediment contaminants, and sediment total organic carbon [TOC]), benthic index, coastal habitat index, and a fish tissue contaminants index.

Comparison of the coastal condition scores shows that overall condition in U.S. coastal waters has improved slightly since the 1990s. Although the overall condition of U.S. coastal waters is rated as fair in all three reports, the score increased from

2.0 to 2.3 from NCCR I to NCCR II and increased to 2.8 in NCCR III with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii (2.3 not including AK and HI). Since EPA is not collecting data annually on this measure, it is able to maintain the same target for the period within which a particular NCCR is applicable

Comparison of Scores for Indicators of Condition by Geographic Region from Three National Coastal Condition Reports¹

Report	Gulf Coast	Southeast Coast	Northeast Coast	S. Central Alaska ³	Hawaii ³	West Coast ²	Great Lakes ²	Puerto Rico ²	United States ⁴
NCCR I 1990-96	1.8	3.6	1.8			2.0	1.4		2.0
NCCR II 1997-2000	2.4	3.8	1.8	5.0		2.0	2.2	1.7	2.3
NCCR III 2001-2002	2.2	3.6	2.4		4.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.3 2.8

¹Rating scores are based on a 5-point system, where a score of less than 2.0 is rated poor; 2.0 to less than 2.3 is rated fair to poor; greater than 2.3 to 3.7 is rated fair; greater than 3.7 to 4.0 is rated good to fair; and greater than 4.0 is rated good.

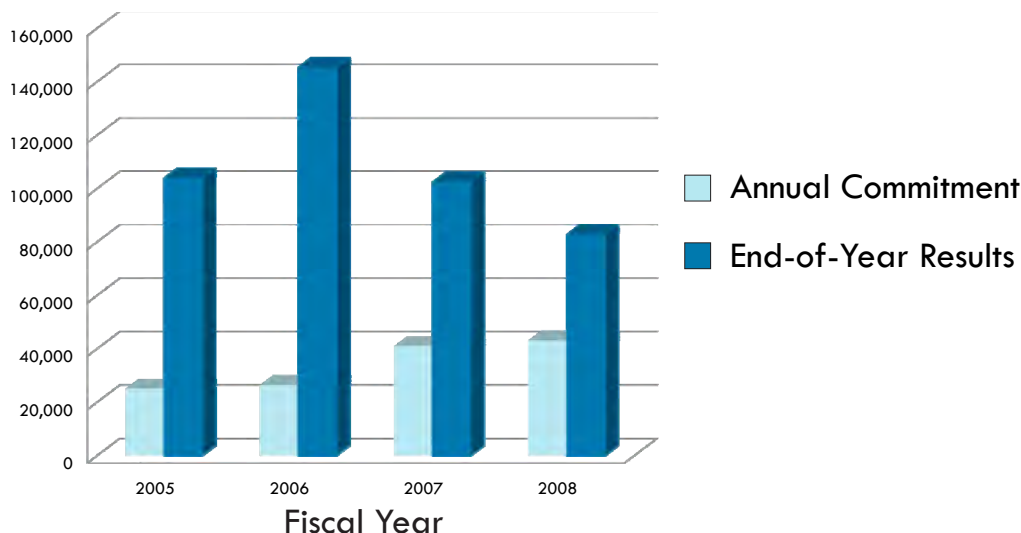
²West Coast, Great Lakes, and Puerto Rico scores for the NCCR III are the same as NCCR II (no new data for the NCCR III except for the West Coast benthic index).

³AK and HI were not reported in the NCCR I or NCCR II. The NCCR I assessment of the Northeast Coast region did not include the Acadian Province. The West Coast ratings in the NCCR I were compiled using data from many different programs.

⁴U.S. score is based on an areally weighted mean of regional scores. The first U.S. score is excluding South central Alaska and Hawaii. The second U.S. score includes South central Alaska and Hawaii.

National Estuary Program. In FY 2008, EPA and its partners protected or restored 82,827 acres of habitat in the 28 estuaries that make up the National Estuary Program (NEP). This was significantly above the national annual commitment of 43,114 acres (4.3.2). The EPA has learned that habitat protection and restoration is not an easy process to forecast due to such factors as weather variability, funding, and negotiations with landowners. EPA has revised its 2009 and 2010 national targets to 100,000 acres to reflect historic end of the year accomplishments.

4.3.2 Acres of Habitat Protected or Restored by Year



EPA completed 330 priority actions in NEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) in FY 2008 (C/O-3). In FY 2008, the 28 NEPs played the primary role in leveraging approximately \$161 million or \$11.4 for every \$1 in CWA Section 320 and earmarked funding received (C/O-4), which is about the same as the 11.6 :1 leveraging ratio in FY 2007. Nearly 95% of these leveraged resources were invested in on-the-ground activities, such as habitat restoration and stormwater management, rather than overhead or operations.

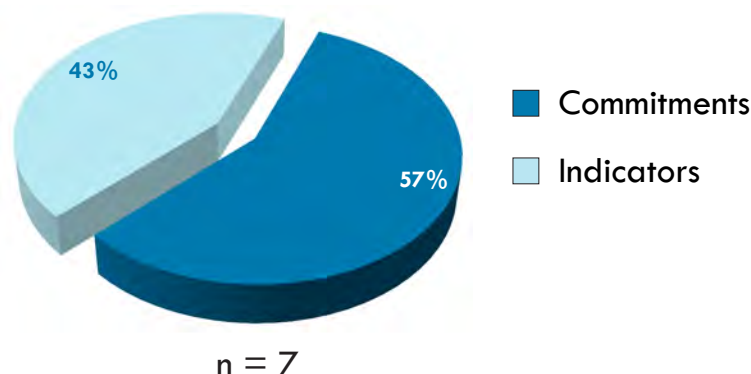
Ocean Protection. In FY 2008, 99% of ocean dumping sites with active dredged material achieved environmentally acceptable conditions as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs (SP-20). Not only did this exceed the annual commitment of 95.4% but also, it was an improvement over the 85% of sites with acceptable conditions in 2007. Throughout the year, EPA Regions worked to ensure that ocean dumping sites with active dredged material are accurately identified, monitoring is conducted as reflected in their site management plans, and corrective action is taken where needed regarding the management of the sites.

FY 2008 Management Challenges

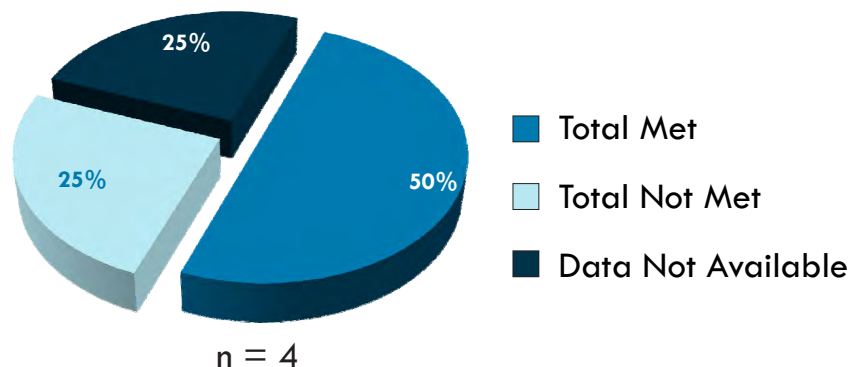
Accurate data continues not to be available to report on the number of impaired coastal waters restored since 2002 (C/O-1). EPA is conducting two pilot efforts to crosswalk 2002 listed impaired coastal waters with subsequent lists of impaired waters. The preliminary results indicate that data is still not available for some watersheds, and that "manually" cross walking 2002 data with later lists requires a significant workload. EPA is currently considering appropriate next steps.

Sub-objective: Protect Wetlands

FY 2008 Wetlands Measures Universe



FY 2008 Wetlands Commitment Measures Results

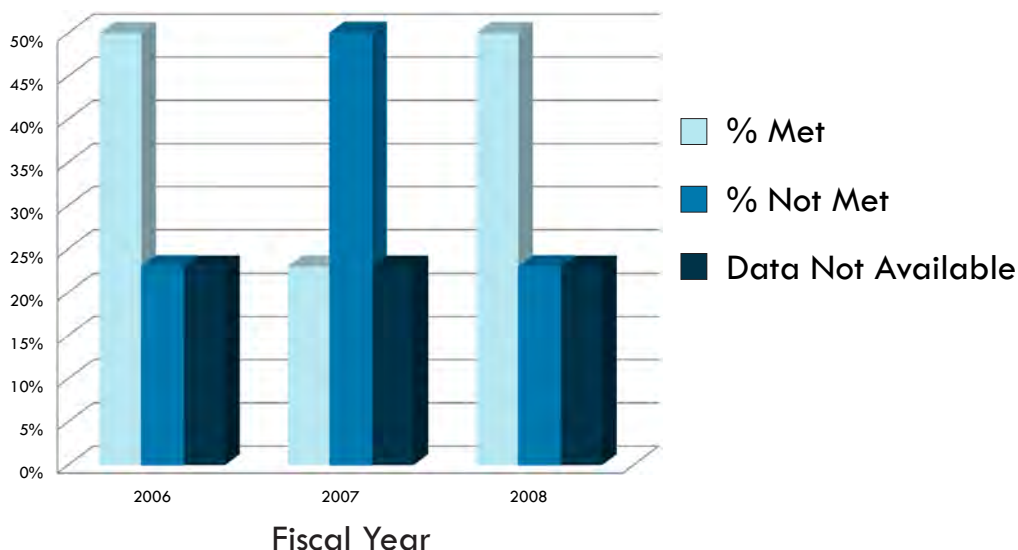


Four of the seven national measures for wetlands protection had national commitments in 2008. Two of these measures met their commitments, one measure did not, and one had no data available.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-21	Net increase wetlands achieved	▼	A-66, R-65
SP-22	No Net Loss of wetlands	Data Available in 2009	A-66, R-65
WT-1	Wetland acres restored and enhanced	▲	A-67, R-64
WT-2a	States built capacities in wetland monitoring	I	A-68, R-64
WT-2b	Tribes built capacities in wetland monitoring	I	A-68, R-64
WT-3	404 permits with greater environ. protection	I	A-69
WT-4	States wetland condition trend has been measured	▲	A-70, R-64

EPA's Wetlands Program has had a mixed record of performance over the past three years. Although at least half of EPA's commitments were met in two out of the last three year, the Agency has had difficulty in obtaining data in a timely manner for its national no net loss of wetlands measure.

3 Year Trend Results **Wetland Protection**



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

Wetlands are among our Nation's most critical and productive natural resources. They provide a variety of benefits, such as water quality improvements, flood protection, shoreline erosion control, and ground water exchange. Wetlands are the primary habitat for fish, waterfowl, and wildlife, and as such, provide numerous opportunities for education, recreation, and research. EPA recognizes that the challenges the Nation faces to conserve our wetland heritage are daunting and that many partners must work together for this effort to succeed.

Number of Wetland Acres Restored/Enhanced. EPA continues to exceed expectations in the number of acres of wetlands restored and enhanced under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative. More than 80,000 acres have been restored and enhanced since 2002, far surpassing the Agency's goal of 12,000 acres by Earth Day 2009 (WT-1). EPA has significantly exceeded its commitment under this measure every year since 2004. This is primarily due to the outstanding wetland and stream restoration work reported by National Estuary Program partners. Significant achievements among 5-Star Restoration Grant program partners also played an important role.

State and Tribal Wetlands Program Capacity. As of 2008, 22 States and 24 Tribes have built capacities in wetlands monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building. (WT-2a/b) This is an important performance measure for the Wetlands Program as a substantial portion of the program's resources are devoted to building State and Tribal wetlands capacity. There was a decrease in 3 States but an increase of 13 Tribes with adequate wetlands program capacity from 2007's end of the year results. Although it is difficult to determine the reason for the slight decrease in the number of States with program capacity, it could be due to a number factors including some States were not successful in obtaining competitive Wetland Program Development Grants for specific program core elements in FY 2008, or States lost staff due to budget cuts and work on projects ceased until the position could be filled.

Number of States Measuring Trends in Condition. The number of States where the trend in wetland condition has been measured as defined through biological metrics and assessments increased from 12 in FY 2007 to 14 States in FY 2008 (WT-4). This measure is currently defined as counting states that are "on track" to assess trends

in wetland condition for at least 20% of their state by the end of FY 2008. Trends assessment involves establishing a baseline, then re-assessing the same areas to evaluate trends. The increase among States in building wetlands monitoring programs is due to a number of factors, including: 1) active participation by approximately 40 States on the National Wetlands Monitoring and Assessment Work Group; 2) involvement of 8 out of 10 EPA Regions in the Regional Wetlands Monitoring Work Groups that facilitate data and information sharing; and 3) EPA working actively with States to plan the 2011 National Wetland Condition Assessment. States see this as a “call to action” to enhance development of their wetlands monitoring program so they may effectively participate in the 2011 national survey.

FY 2008 Management Challenges

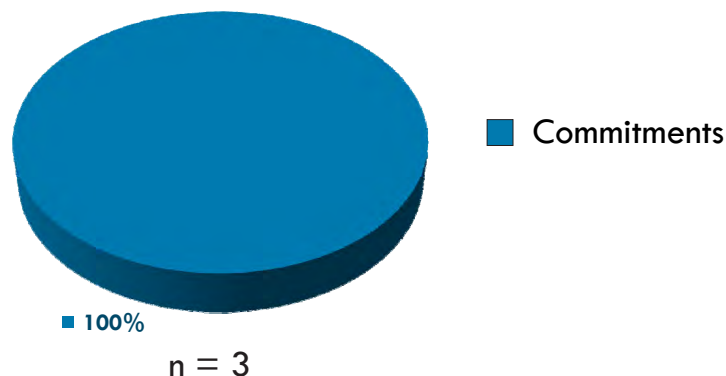
EPA reported a net increase of 32,000 acres of wetlands in the coterminous United States in FY 2008. This fell short of the commitment of 100,000 acres (SP-21). The result for this measure, however, does not represent real-time data for FY 2008. Data reported under this measure are pulled from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Status and Trends Report. The most recent report was issued in 2005 and reported that the U.S. gained approximately 32,000 wetland acres annually from 1998-2004. For FY 2008, EPA applied the 32,000 acres as the wetland gain rate and reported cumulatively from the baseline year in 2005. The next Status and Trends Report will be released in 2010, and will describe the timeframe 2005-2009 whereby EPA expects to confirm that it has met or exceeded its FY 2008 targets.

For the third year in a row, data were unavailable for achieving “no net loss” of wetlands under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. (SP-22) It is taking longer than expected to update the database that will be used to report on this measure. The US Army Corps of Engineers was delayed in completing their ORM 2.0 database due to new data tracking requirements associated with Jurisdictional Determinations coordination. As a result, EPA cannot complete the EPA-funded ORM 2.0 interface (DARTER) that will be used to pull data nationally and regionally for this measure. In addition, there are some minor questions regarding the Corps preliminary data. It is unclear if the current dataset is truly national in scope. There are also questions about the comparability of wetland impact and wetland compensation data used to calculate “no net loss.” EPA has plans to work with the Corps and State representatives to devise an appropriate method for calculating “no net loss” in FY 2009. The Agency is confident an effective method can be worked out after further deliberations.

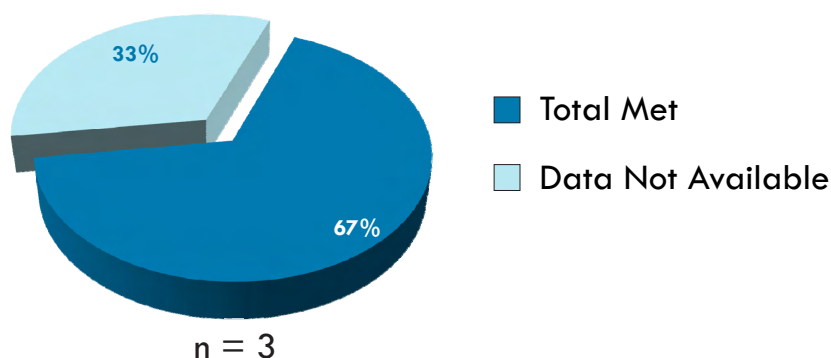


Sub-objective: Protect Mexico Border Water Quality

FY 2008 Mexico Border Measures Universe



FY 2008 Mexico Border Commitment Measure Results

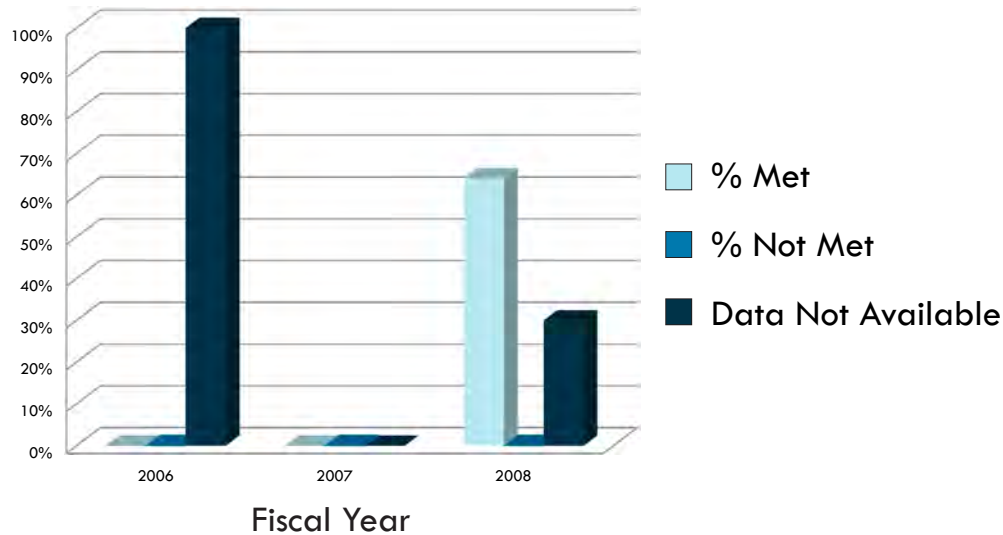


All performance measures for the U.S. Mexico Border program had commitments in FY 2008. EPA met its commitments for two measures and was unable to report data on one measure in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-23	Mexico Border transboundary surface waters achieved	Data Available in 2009	A-71, R-67
SP-24	Safe drinking water homes Mexico Border	▲	A-72, R-67
SP-25	Wastewater sanitation homes Mexico Border	▲	A-73, R-67

For the first time in three years, EPA was able to demonstrate progress in bringing safe drinking water and wastewater sanitation to homes in the U.S Mexico Border region. Prior to 2008, EPA had difficulty setting commitments or reporting data for its national measures. EPA is planning to replace its transboundary surface water achieved measure with a new Strategic Target in the 2009 Strategic Plan. This new indicator will measure the reduction in the amount of biological oxygen demand (BOD) pollutants in the water of the U.S. Mexico Border region.

3 Year Trend Results Mexico Border Water Quality



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The United States and Mexico have a long-standing commitment to protect the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region. The U.S./Mexico Border 2012 Program, a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments, will work with the 10 Border States and with border communities to improve the region's environmental health.

Safe Drinking Water to Homes in Mexico Border Area. The EPA exceeded its commitment (2,500 additional homes) by providing access to safe drinking water for 5,162 additional homes in 2008 (SP-24). Since 2003, the Agency has provided access to safe drinking water to 28,896 additional homes in the U.S./Mexico border area that lacked access to a potable water supply. As a result, the Agency has already exceeded its long term 2012 commitment of 24,628 additional homes.

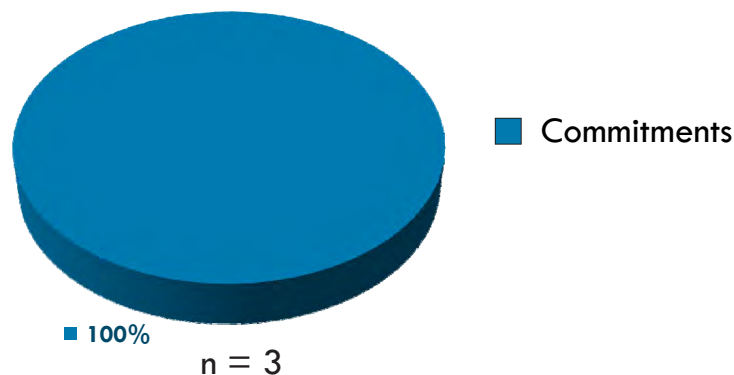
Adequate Wastewater Sanitation to Homes in the Mexico Border Area. EPA exceeded its FY 2008 commitment (15,000 additional homes) by providing adequate wastewater sanitation to an additional 31,686 homes over the past year. Since 2003, the Agency has provided access to wastewater sanitation to an additional 135,365 homes (SP-25). The Agency has achieved 78% of its long term 2012 commitment of 172,680 homes.

FY 2008 Management Challenges

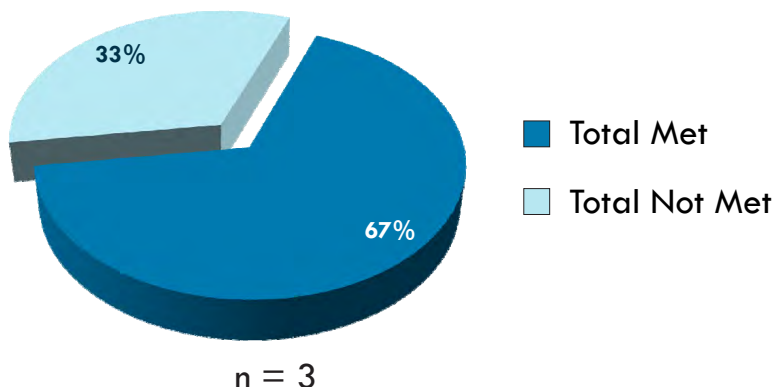
EPA did not have data to report results for the reduction in the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters measure (SP-23). The program maintains that the current measure lacks sensitivity since many surface water quality impacts are not attributable solely to domestic sewage. This measure is being revised and EPA expects to begin reporting on a new measure in FY11.

Sub-objective: Protect the Pacific Islands Waters

FY 2008 Pacific Islands Measures Universe



FY 2008 Pacific Islands Commitment Measure Results



All of the U.S. Pacific Island measures had commitments in 2008. The Pacific Islands met two of three of its commitments in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-26	Pacific Islands population served by CWS	▲	A-74, R-69
SP-27	Pacific Islands treatment plans with BOD limits	▲	A-75, R-69
SP-28	Pacific Islands beach days open for swimming	▼	A-76, R-69

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The U.S. island territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands struggle to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation service. EPA is targeting innovative infrastructure financing, enforcement, and technical assistance to improve the water and wastewater situation in the Pacific Islands. In 2008, 79% of the population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories was served by community drinking water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year (SP-26). The FY2008 commitment was 69%.

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories complied with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) (SP-27). The FY08 commitment was 62%. A recent stipulated order on Guam has resulted in some improvements such as upgrading the primary plants but the disposal of septic tank waste at the plant greatly affected the operations. Overall progress is limited by Guam's ability to raise capital and very limited EPA infrastructure funds.

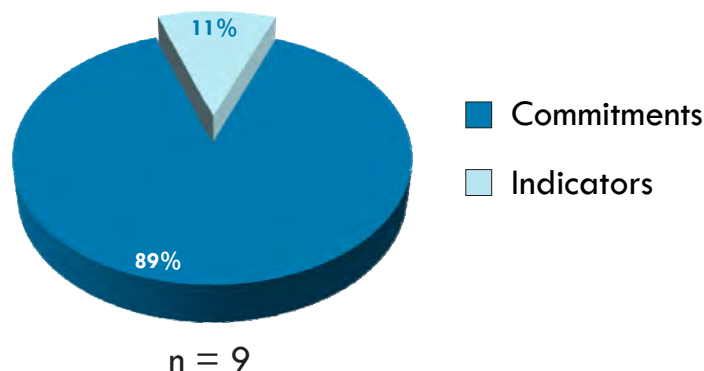
Monitored beaches in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories were open and safe for swimming for 80% of the days of the beach season in FY 2008 (SP-28). This was short of the EPA's commitment of 85% of days open. The results for this measure have been virtually the same over the last two years despite improvements in the Pacific Islands' sewage treatment system. The results seem to track weather patterns more than wastewater compliance. In FY 2009, EPA plans to take a deeper look into the data (e.g., correlation with actual rainfall, which beaches are closed most often, when, and what might be in the watershed).



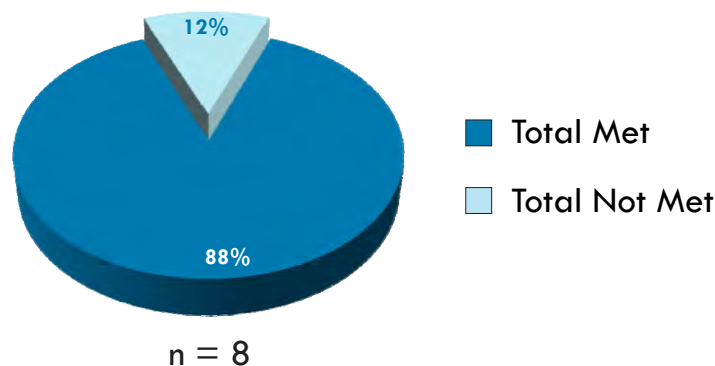


Sub-objective: Protect the Great Lakes

FY 2008 Great Lakes Measures Universe



FY 2008 Great Lakes Commitment Measure Results

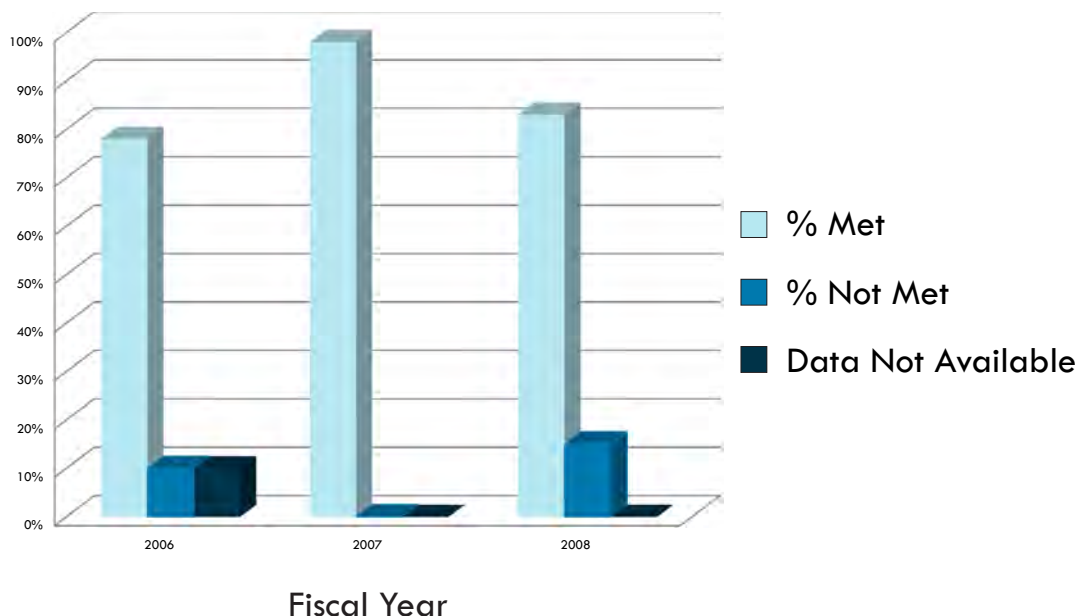


Eight out of nine Great Lakes measures had national commitments in 2008. The Great Lakes National Program Office met 88% of their performance commitments in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
4.3.3	Improve health - Great Lakes ecosystem	▲	A-77, R-71
SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	▲	A-77, R-71
SP-30	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes air	▲	A-78, R-73
SP-31	Restore AOCs	▼	A-78, R-74
SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	▲	A-79, R-74
GL-1	Permitted discharges reflect standards	▲	A-80, R-74
GL-2	CSO permits consistent with national policy	▲	A-81, R-74
GL-3	High priority – Great Lakes beaches	▲	A-82, R-74
GL-4a/b	Great Lakes near term actions completed	I	A-83

EPA has been very successful over the past three years in establishing and meeting its annual commitments for protecting the Great Lakes. It has met 78%, 100%, and 88% of its commitments in 2006, 2007, and 2008 respectively. In addition, EPA has been able to provide data in a timely manner for all Great Lakes measures for the past two years.

3 Year Trend Results **Great Lakes**



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

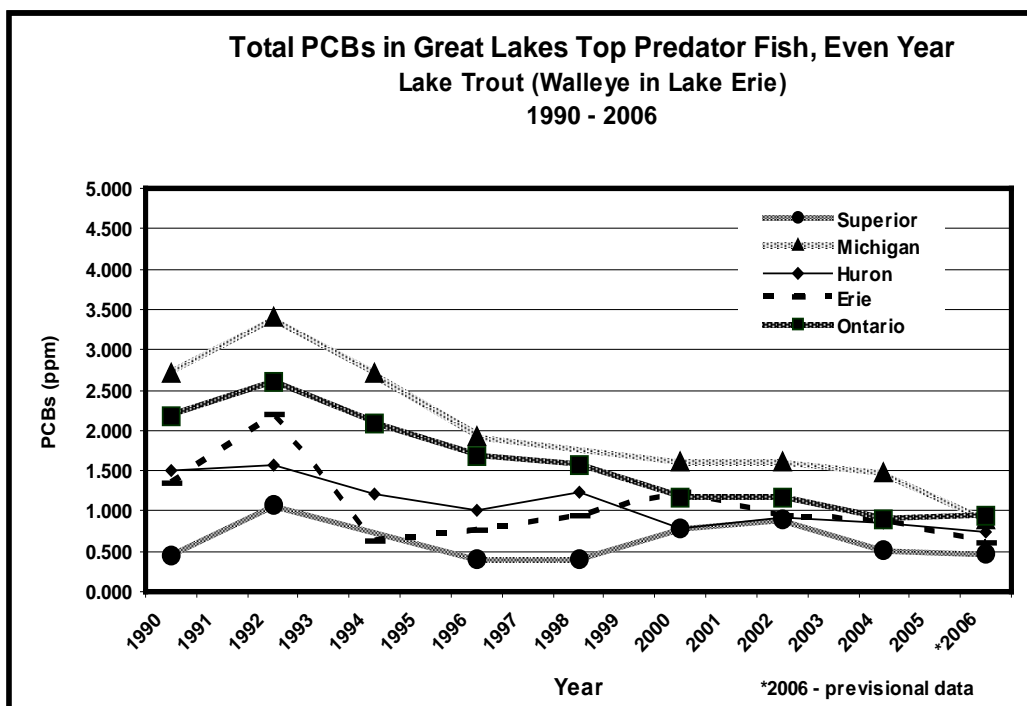
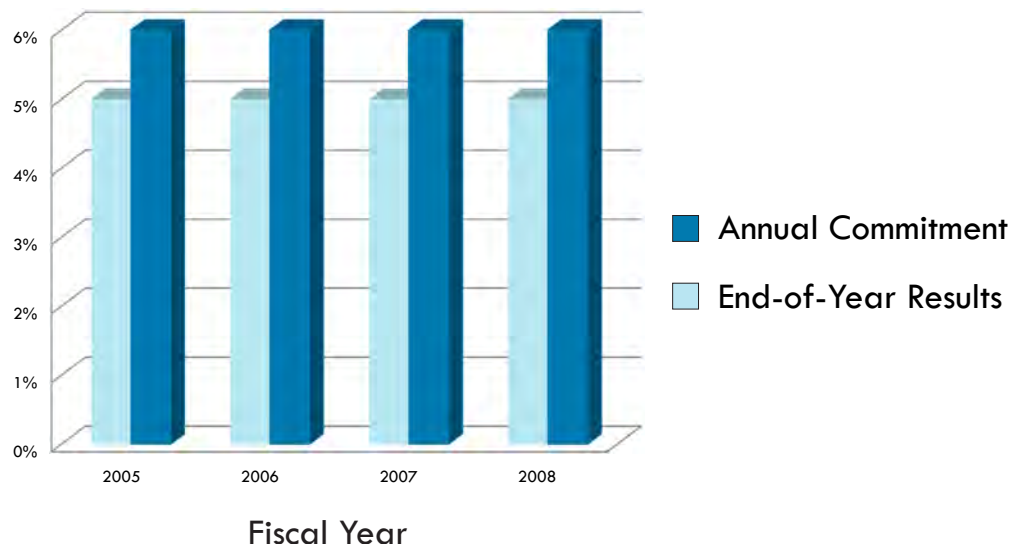
EPA's Great Lakes annual performance goal assesses the overall progress U.S. environmental programs are making in protecting and restoring the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem. This is measured using the Great Lakes Index, a tool for assessing the overall condition of the Great Lakes that is based on a set of selected ecosystem indicators (i.e., coastal wetlands, phosphorus concentrations, AOC sediment contamination, benthic health, fish tissue contamination, beach closures, drinking water quality, and air toxics deposition). Improvements in the Great Lakes Index measures would indicate that fewer toxins are entering the food chain; ecosystem and human health is better protected; fish are safer to eat; water is safer to drink; and beaches are safer for swimming.

From a baseline score of 20 in 2002, EPA and its partners improved its score from 22.7 in 2007 to 23.7 in 2008 using the Great Lakes Index 40-point scale. Not only did EPA and its partners meet its 2008 commitment of 22, the result also indicate long-term progress in improving the condition of the Great Lakes ecosystem (Sub-objective 4.3.3). The most recent improvement in the Index is a specific result of greater progress in removing contaminated sediments (>10% remediated) due to projects funded under the Great Lakes Legacy Act and other remediation authorities. Other components measured in the Great Lakes Index also maintained progress.

The results of analyses reported in 2008 indicated that average long-term total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish at sites on each Great Lake declined more than five-percent annually between 1991 and 2005, meeting the target for declines in concentration trends (**SP-29**). The Great

Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) has worked to eliminate a data lag for reporting PCBs in fish and expects reports to be posted within 2 years of data collection (within GPRA reporting requirements).

SP 29 Percent Decline of PCBs in Great Lakes Waters Top Predator Fish

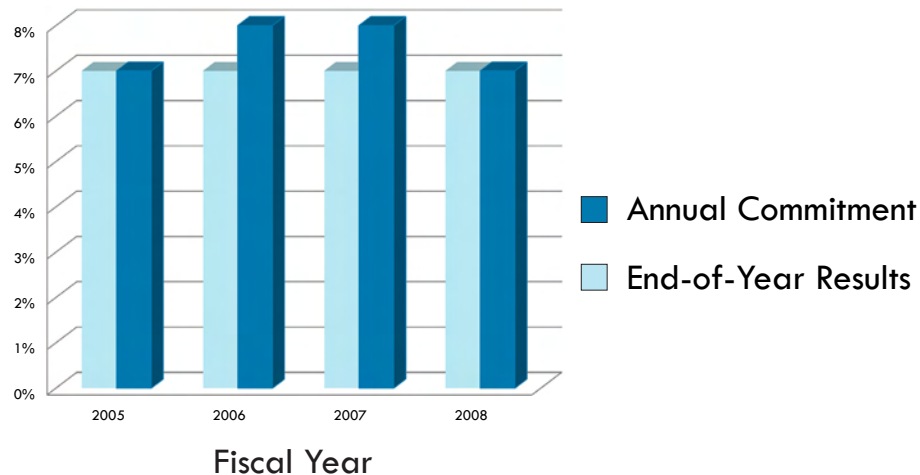


PCBs were banned in "the 1970's" and continue to degrade. Contaminated sediment remediation (including Legacy Act and Superfund) is removing additional PCBs from the environment. Based on Lake Michigan data, current concentrations in lake trout are approximately eight times the wildlife protection value (0.16ppm) and current

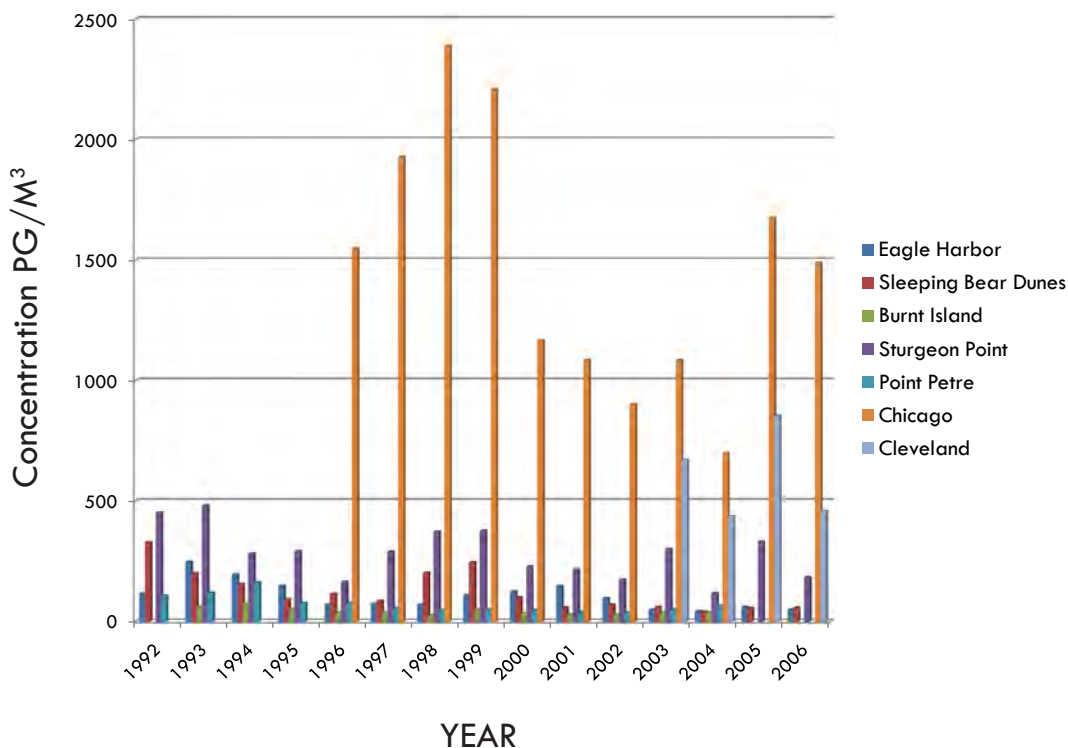
concentrations in game fish fillets are approximately ten times the unlimited consumption level for protection of human health (0.05ppm).

Atmospheric deposition has been shown to be a significant source of pollutants to the Great Lakes. Average long-term concentrations of PCBs in U.S. air measured at stations on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Erie decreased more than 7 percent annually, meeting the targeted commitment (**SP-30**).

SP 30 Percent Decline of PCBs in Great Lakes Air



Average Annual Air Concentrations of PCBs in the Great Lakes Basin



A prominent source of pollution in the Great Lakes is contaminated sediments. Data for 2007, which became available in FY 2008, reported the remediation of more than 960,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments through the combined efforts of EPA, States, and other partners. Having remediated almost 5.5 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments through 2007, EPA and its partners have already beaten the 2008 goal by 1.3 million cubic yards. This is the fourth year in a row that Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) has met its commitments for this measure (SP-32).

The Great Lakes program met its commitment for the percentage of NPDES-permitted dischargers to the Great Lakes and its tributaries that have permit limits that reflect Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance water quality standards (GL-1) (commitment = 96%). The program fell short of its numeric goal due to a decrease in the universe of dischargers.

The Agency exceeded its 2008 commitment of 115 Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits in the Great Lakes basin that are consistent with national CSO policy (GL-2). A total of 126 CSO permits had schedules in place largely due to the fact that more CSO projects were constructed in Ohio than were originally expected. Regions 2, 3, and 5 met 77% (20/26), 100% (1/1), and 85% (105/124) of their universe respectively. Of the four remaining candidate communities in Region 2, two are still in enforcement negotiations and two are still having Long Term Control Plans evaluated by the State.

Each year for the past four years, 100% of all high priority Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs complied with the U.S. National Beaches Guidance.

FY 2008 Management Challenges

A key Strategic Target for the GLNPO is to restore and de-list Area of Concerns (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin. A de-listing indicates that the area meets the public's vision for that area and that it is no longer among the most polluted areas in the Great Lakes. EPA and its partners failed to meet its commitment (3) in 2008 by de-listing one Area of Concern over the past year. (SP-31) De-listing has been delayed due to the lag time between cleanup of contaminated sediment sites (such as the 5 completed Legacy Act sediment remediations) and monitored environmental response. EPA is increasing staff and funding for the program and is systematically working with States to address beneficial use impairments through target setting and de-listings.

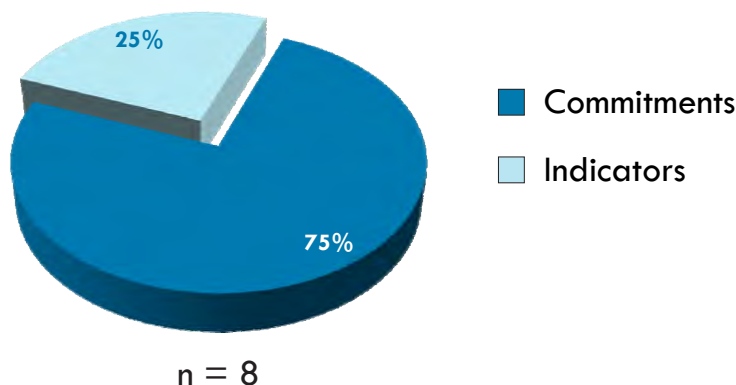
Great Lakes Areas of Concern



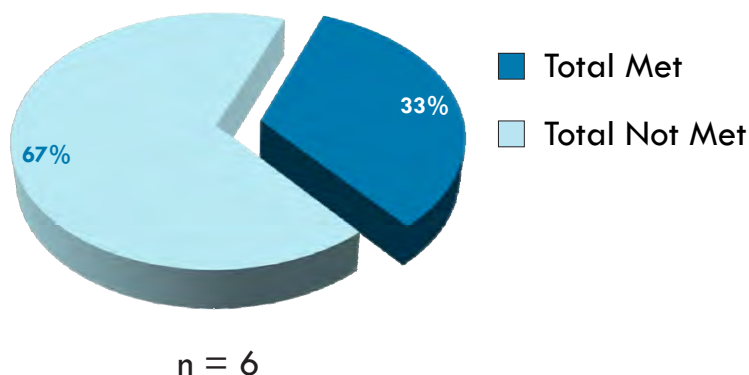


Sub-objective: Protect and Restore the Chesapeake Bay

FY 2008 Chesapeake Bay Measures Universe



FY 2008 Chesapeake Bay Commitment Measures Results

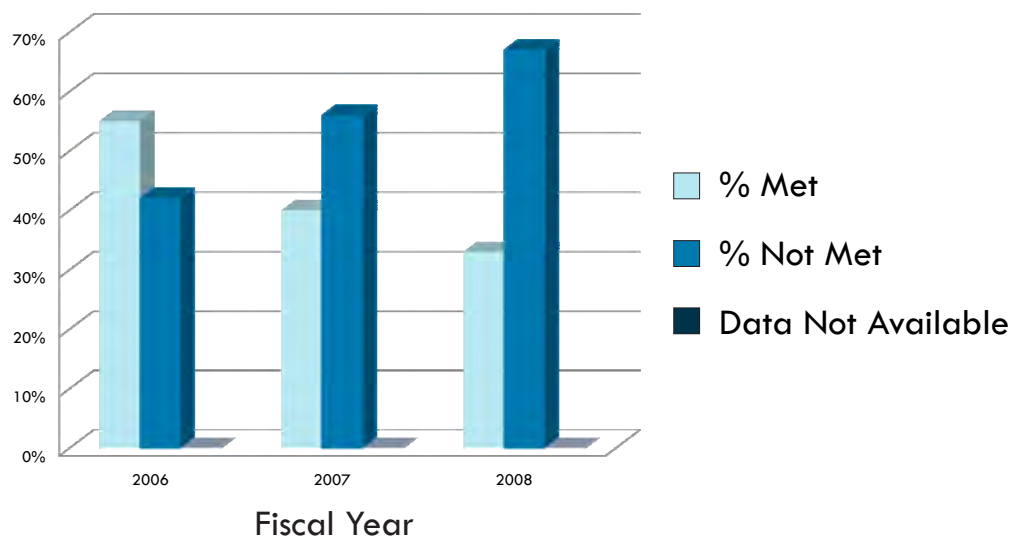


Six out of eight Chesapeake Bay Sub-objective measures had annual commitments in 2008. EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program fell short in meeting its commitments for four out of six national performance measures.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-33	Chesapeake Bay SAV restored	Report in 2012	A-85, R-77
SP-34	Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen attained	Report in 2012	A-85
SP-35	Bay nitrogen reduction practices implementation	▼	A-86, R-77-78
SP-36	Bay phosphorus reduction practices implementation	▼	A-86, R-77-78
SP-37	Bay sediment reduction practices implementation	▲	A-87, R-78-79
CB-1a	Bay Point source nitrogen reduction	▼	A-88, R-79
CB-1b	Bay Point source phosphorus reduction	▲	A-88, R-79
CB-2	Bay Forest buffer goal achieved	▼	A-89, R-79

After a successful year in 2006, EPA has struggled to meet the majority of its commitments for restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay for the past three years. The Agency has been successful, however, in setting commitments and the timely reporting of data for all Chesapeake Bay measures for the past three years.

3 Year Trend Results **Chesapeake Bay**

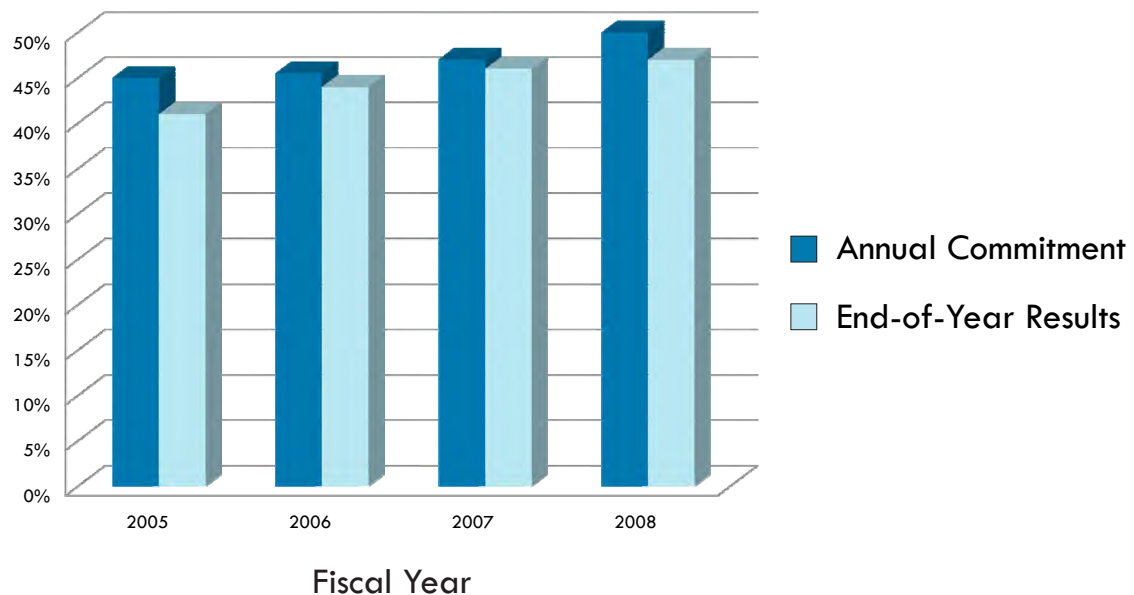


FY 2008 Performance Highlights

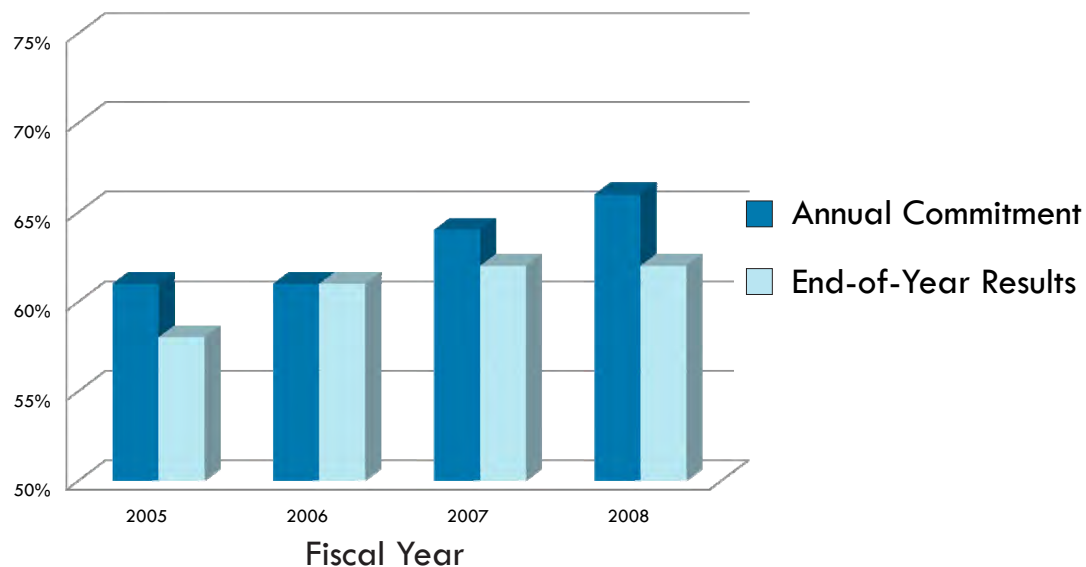
The overriding goal of EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Office is to work with its Federal, State, and local partners to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem. One of the most important indicators for measuring the health of the Chesapeake Bay is the change in the number of acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) in the Bay (SP-33). Based on annual monitoring from the prior year, the Bay Program reported 64,912 acres of SAV in the Bay. This represents approximately 35% of the Bay program's long-term goal of 185,000 acres which is the amount necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay water quality standards. Starting in 2008, the Agency no longer sets annual commitments for SAV (SP-33) due to the extreme variability in the annual results. Instead, EPA set a long-term target of 83,250 acres for SAV in 2011.

The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are unhealthy primarily because of pollution from excess nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment entering the water. The main sources of these pollutants are agriculture, urban and suburban runoff, wastewater, and airborne contaminants. New restoration programs and projects were put in place in 2008, but resulted in only incremental gains toward goals to implement nitrogen and phosphorus pollution control practices (**SP 35 and SP 36**). EPA maintains that efforts to reduce pollution from agricultural practices is occurring but not at a sufficient enough pace to meet annual commitments. Incorporating nutrient limits into permit cycles is ongoing but upgrades of wastewater treatment plants are costly. Furthermore, increasing pollutant loads from urban and suburban growth and development are outstripping progress from agriculture and wastewater sectors. EPA's efforts to meet the program's commitments for reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in 2009 include supporting local community efforts to upgrade wastewater treatment plants, engaging and empowering local governments to address water quality degradation from development and polluted runoff, and strengthening farmers ability to implement critical agricultural conservation practices (e.g., stream fencing and buffers, nutrient management, no-till, cover crops).

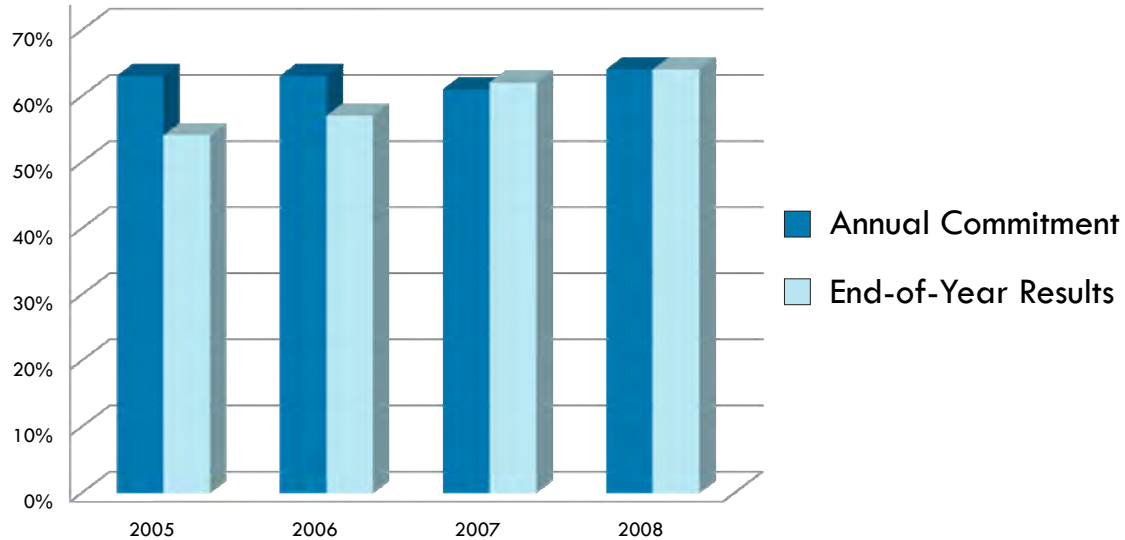
SP 35 Percent of Implementation Goal for Nitrogen Reduction in the Chesapeake Bay



SP 36 Percent of Implementation Goal for Phosphorus Reduction in the Chesapeake Bay



For the second year in a row, the Bay Program met its 2008 commitment for reducing sediments to the Bay and, as a result, has achieved 64% of its long term implementation goal (**SP-37**).

SP 37 Percent of Implementation Goal for Sediment Reduction in the Chesapeake Bay

Point sources, such as industrial dischargers and wastewater treatment plants, are significant sources of nitrogen and phosphorus pollution into the Bay. The Bay Program missed its 2008 commitment for reducing nitrogen from point sources (CB-1a) for the second year in a row. Sixty-nine percent of its point source nitrogen reduction goal (49.9 million pounds) was achieved in 2008, which was short of its commitment of 74%. The program met its commitment for reducing phosphorus by reaching 87% of its point source phosphorus reduction goal (6.16 million pounds) (CB-1b). The mixed results were produced in part by pollution reduction strategies that were not implemented to levels envisioned by the Chesapeake Bay Program partners.

The Bay program and its partners were unsuccessful in meeting the 2008 commitment of planting 6,000 miles of forest buffer within the Bay watershed. The program has reached 57% of its long-term goal of 10,000 miles of forest buffer falling short of its 2008 commitment of 60% (CB-2).

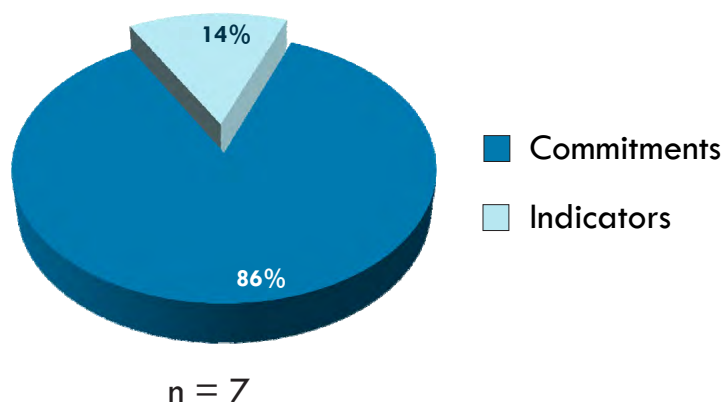
FY 2008 Management Challenges

EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program reported a decrease in nitrogen and phosphorus discharged in the wastewater from municipal and industrial facilities that flow into the Bay, accounting for a large portion of the estimated nutrient reductions in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to date. However, as the population in the Chesapeake watershed continues to grow (an estimated 150,000 annually since 2000), the volume of waste requiring treatment grows. To keep pace with the growing population and meet Bay restoration goals, Bay jurisdictions are implementing a new permitting approach that requires hundreds of wastewater treatment plants to install a new generation of nutrient reduction technology equipment.

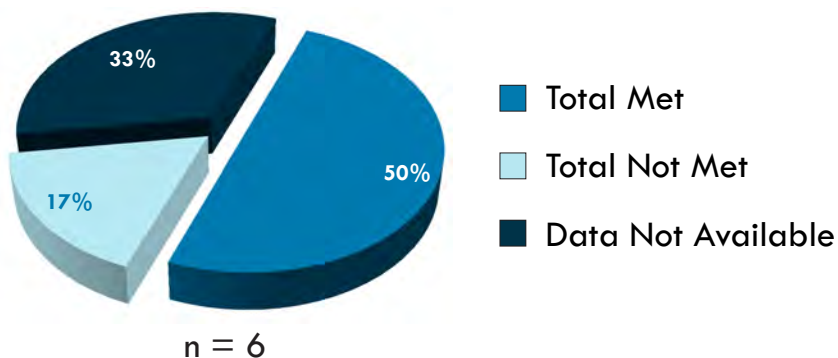


Sub-objective: Protect the Gulf of Mexico

FY 2008 Gulf of Mexico Measures Universe



FY 2008 Gulf of Mexico Commitment Measure Results

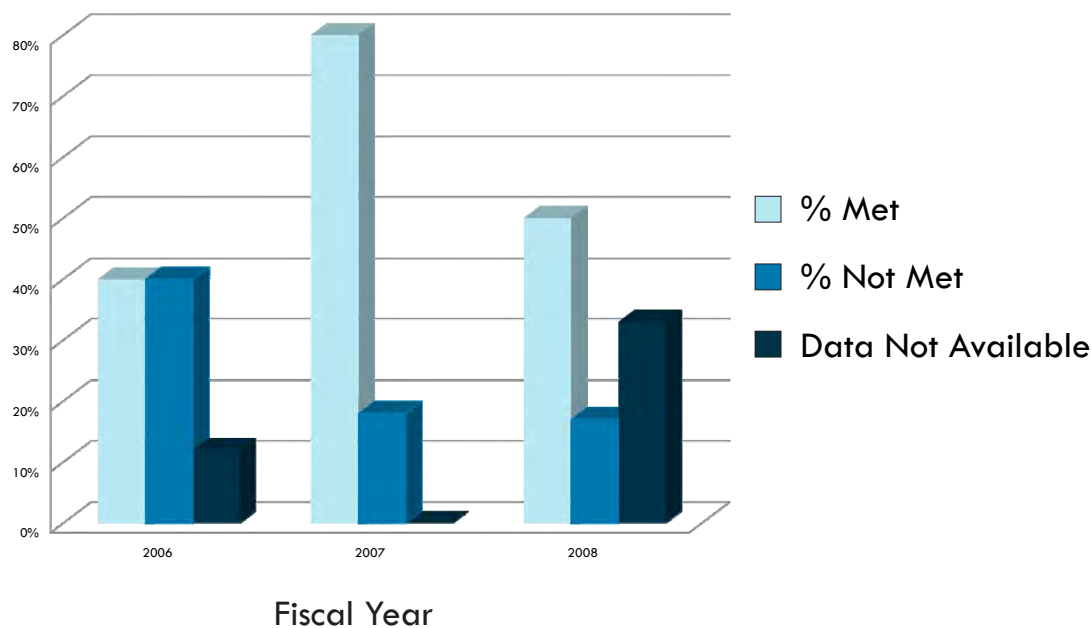


Six out of seven Gulf of Mexico Sub-objective measures had commitments in 2008. EPA met its commitments for three measures, fell short of its commitment for one measure and had no data to report for two measures in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
4.3.5	Improve health – Gulf of Mexico ecosystem	▼	A-90, R-81
SP-38	Impaired water segments and habitat restored	Data Available in 2009	A-90, R-82
SP-39	Gulf Acres restored or enhanced	▲	A-91, R-81
SP-40	Reduces hypoxic zone Gulf of Mexico	I	A-91, R-81
GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	▲	A-92
GM-2	Reduce shellfish-borne illnesses	Data Not Available	A-93, R-82
GM-3a/b	Gulf near term actions completed	▲	A-94, R-82

EPA continued to meet the majority of its commitments to protect the Gulf of Mexico in 2007 and 2008. Although there was a decline in the number of commitments met over the past two years, this was due to an increase in the number of measures without available data.

3 Year Trend Results **Gulf of Mexico**



FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The Gulf of Mexico basin has been called “America’s Watershed.” Its U.S. coastline is 1,630 miles, it is fed by thirty-three major rivers, and it receives drainage from 31 States in addition to a similar drainage area from Mexico. One-sixth of the U.S. population now lives in Gulf Coast States, and the region is experiencing remarkably rapid population growth. In addition, the Gulf yields approximately forty percent of the Nation’s commercial fishery landings. Gulf Coast wetlands comprise about half the national total and provide critical habitat for seventy-five percent of the migratory waterfowl traversing the United States.

The latest National Coastal Condition Report (2008) indicates that the overall aquatic ecosystem health of the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is 2.2 on a 5-point scale in which 1 is poor and 5 is good. (Subobjective 4.3.2) This was short of the 2008 commitment of 2.5. Although EPA no longer sets a target for reducing the size of the hypoxic, or “dead zone” zone, in the Gulf of Mexico; it is worth noting that the size of the zone increased slightly from 20,500 km² in 2007 to 20,720 km² in 2008 (SP-40).

Acres Habitat Restored. The Gulf Program ended the year well ahead of its FY 08 cumulative target (18,200 acres) to restore, protect or enhance coastal and marine habitats. Regional collaboration by industry partners through coordinated efforts of more than 72 organizations helped restore 6,739 acres in 2008. The Program has restored, enhanced, or protected a total of 25,215 acres in the states of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas since 2006. (SP-39)

Percent Impaired Segments Restored. In 2007, with the support of numerous Federal, State, local and private

partners, EPA achieved a reduction of 109 in impaired waterbody listings in the 13 priority coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico, exceeding the target of 56 (SP-38). Data is currently not available for this measure for FY 2008.

Shellfish Illness Rate Reduced. The Agency failed to meet the 2007 commitment 0.121 per million people for reducing the rate of shellfish-born *Vibrio vulnificus* illnesses caused by consumption of raw or undercooked oysters by reaching 0.2250 per million people in 2007. Through 2005 and 2006, the rates have stayed below the 2007 commitment level while efforts in 2007 did not maintain a rate of illness below 0.121 per million people (GM-2). Data is currently not available for this measure for 2008.

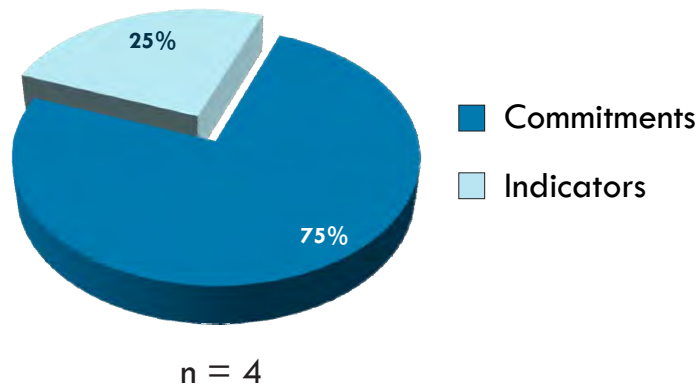
Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the 73 near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan are on track or completed. Leveraging of Gulf of Mexico Alliance Partnerships contributed to the high rate of success in the number of actions that are completed (44%). (GM-3b)



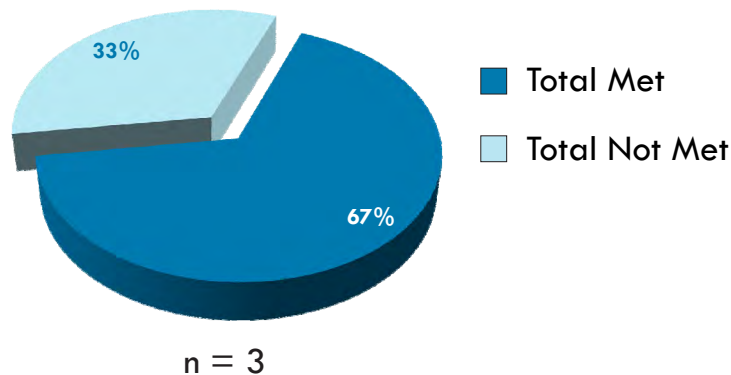
Sub-objective: Protect Long Island Sound



FY 2008 Long Island Sound Measures Universe



FY 2008 Long Island Sound Commitment Measure Results



Three out of four Long Island Sound measures had commitments in 2008. The program met two out of three of its commitments in 2008.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-41	Reduce Long Island Sound nitrogen	▼	A-95, R-84
SP-42	Reduce Long Island Sound hypoxic zone	I	A-96, R-84
SP-43	Restore Long Island Sound coastal habitat	▲	A-97, R-84
SP-44	Re-open river & streams for fish passage	▲	A-98, R-84

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

More than 20 million people live within 50 miles of the Long Island Sound's shores and more than one billion gallons per day of treated effluent enter the Sound from 106 treatment plants. In 2008 dollars, the Sound generates more than \$8.25 billion to the regional economy from clean water-related activities alone—recreational and commercial fishing and shellfishing, beach-going and swimming. The Sound is breeding ground, nursery, feeding ground, and habitat to more than 170 species of fish and 1,200 invertebrate species that are under increasing stress from development and competing human uses.

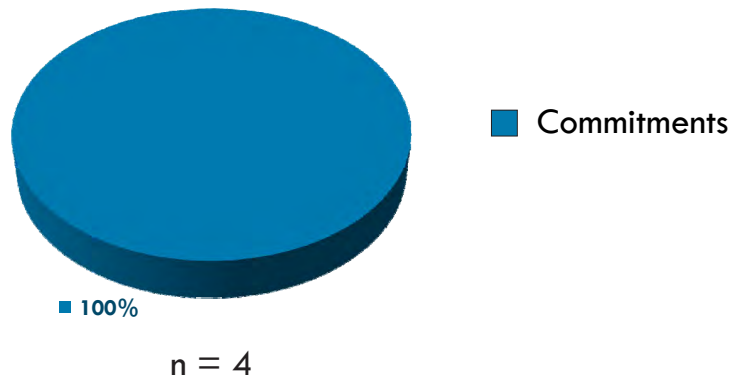
The Long Island Sound program met its 2008 commitment (862 acres) by restoring or protecting 1,199 acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands (SP-43). EPA also reported that since FY 2006 it has re-opened 124 miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways (SP-44). This exceeded the commitment of 106 miles. EPA reported that its success was due to effective coordination among Federal, State and local partners and appropriate landowners on planned projects.

The Long Island Sound program fell short of its commitment to reduce the amount of nitrogen discharging into Long Island Sound from wastewater treatment plants. EPA reported that 40,440 Trade Equalized pounds were reduced per day which was above the FY 2008 of 37,323 pounds per day. The size in the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound increased from 162 square miles in 2007 to 180 square miles in 2008. (SP-42) The duration of the “hypoxic event” increased from 58 days in 2007 to an 79 days in 2008.

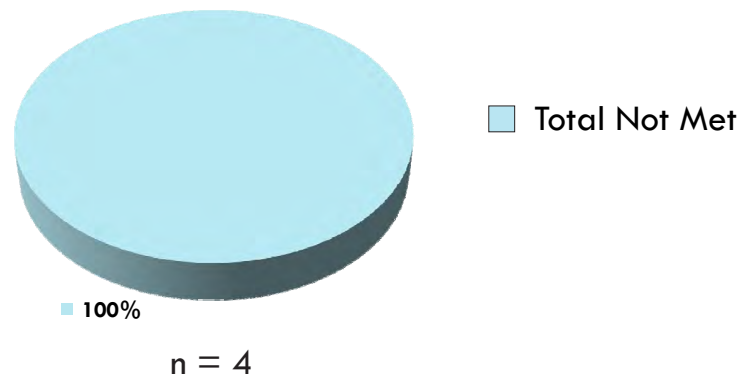
Sub-objective: Protect the South Florida Ecosystem



FY 2008 South Florida Measures Universe



FY 2008 South Florida Commitment Measures Results



All of South Florida's measures had commitments in 2008. Although EPA was unable to meet any of their measure commitments in 2008, the Agency and its partners made partial progress on several sub-indicators within some of the measures.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-45	Achieve no net loss in South Florida stony coral	▼	A-98, R-86
SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	▼	A-98, R-86
SP-47	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality	▼	A-99, R-86
SP-48	Improve Everglades water quality	▼	A-100, R-86

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The South Florida ecosystem encompasses three national parks, more than ten national wildlife refuges, a national preserve and a national marine sanctuary. It is home to two Native American Nations, and it supports the largest wilderness area east of the Mississippi River, the only living coral barrier reef adjacent to the United States, and the largest commercial and sport fisheries in Florida. However, rapid population growth is threatening the health of this vital ecosystem. South Florida is home to about 8 million people, more than the populations of 39 individual States.

EPA and its Federal, State, regional and local partners were unable to maintain “no net loss” of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida in 2008 (SP-45). Although coral cover increased from FY 2006 to FY 2007, factors affecting coral cover in 2008 were mechanical damage from tropical storms, bleaching caused by elevated water temperatures, and coral diseases.

EPA met part of its 2008 commitment to maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that address composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability (SP-46). The measure has two parts including an elemental indicator (EI) and a species composition index (SCI) of seagrass beds. There was a very small decrease in the EI from the 2005 baseline of 8.3 – 7.8 in FY 2008. EPA believes that this may be due to random variability and may not be biologically significant. EPA met the second status indicator, which is based on species composition of seagrass beds. The SCI was statistically the same.

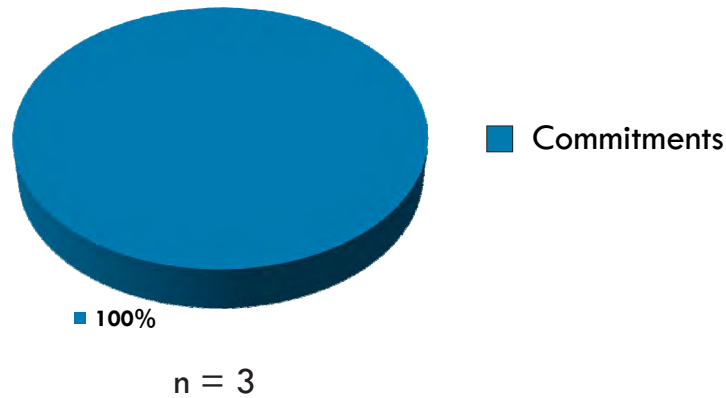
In FY 2008, EPA and its partners were unable to maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS (SP-47), but were able to meet one of the status indicators. This measure has four status indicators light attenuation, chlorophyll, dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN), and total phosphorus (TP). Light attenuation was statistically the same as the baseline (< 0.13/meter) and is considered met. Chlorophyll showed a small decrease from the 2005 baseline (<0.2 ug/l). Increases in dissolved inorganic nitrogen and total phosphorus changes were regional in scope and persistent for three quarters in 2008. The program speculates that far field sources and major upwelling events were probable causes for the decrease in water quality for the Florida Keys. The program did note that there was a significant decline in DIN and TP in last quarter of FY 2007 to more normal levels.

The program failed to meet its commitment in 2008 to improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem (SP-48). The Agency did not meet the total phosphorus (TP) criterion (10 ppb) throughout Everglades Protection Area. It is noteworthy, however, that some areas within the Everglades Protection Area did meet the 10 ppb criterion. In fact, last year’s performance for Stormwater Treatment Areas was better than the 2005 baseline in one of five Treatment Areas and three of six Treatment Areas met their phosphorus effluent limits.

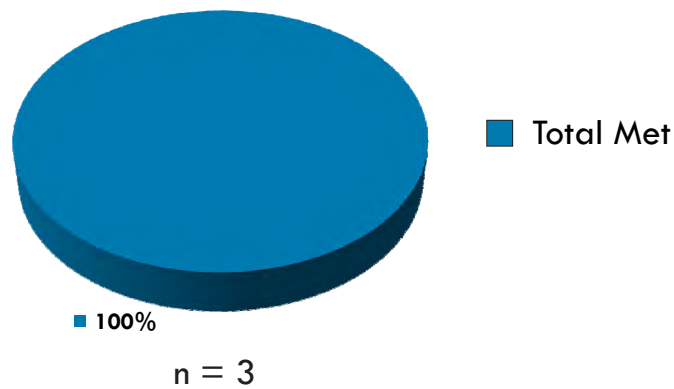
Sub-objective: Restore and Protect Puget Sound



FY 2008 Puget Sound Measures Universe



FY 2008 Puget Sound Commitment Measure Results



All Puget Sound measures had commitments in FY 2008. The Puget Sound program met all of its commitments last year.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-49	Increase acres of Puget Sound shellfish areas	▲	A-101, R-88
SP-50	Remediate Puget Sound contaminated sediments	▲	A-101, R-88
SP-51	Restore acres of Puget Sound estuarine wetlands	▲	A-102, R-88

FY 2008 Performance Highlights

The Puget Sound Basin is the largest population and commercial center in the Pacific Northwest, supporting a vital system of international ports, transportation systems, and defense installations. The ecosystem encompasses roughly 20 rivers and 2,800 square miles of sheltered inland waters that provide habitat to hundreds of species of marine mammals, fish, and sea birds.

In 2008, EPA and its State, local, and Tribal partners improved water quality in the Puget Sound Basin which enabled the lifting of harvest restrictions in 1,566 acres of shellfish bed growing areas (cumulative from FY 2006.) (SP-49) EPA exceeded its 2008 commitment by 71% (450 acres). Results were partly due to a highly effective Kitsap County Health District “Pollution Identification and Correction” Program that worked with private landowners to repair failing septic systems resulting in the upgrading of 935 acres of shellfish beds from prohibited to approved status in FY08 (see Best Practices). This was in addition to the good work in other areas, which led to another 310 acres of upgrades in FY 2008.

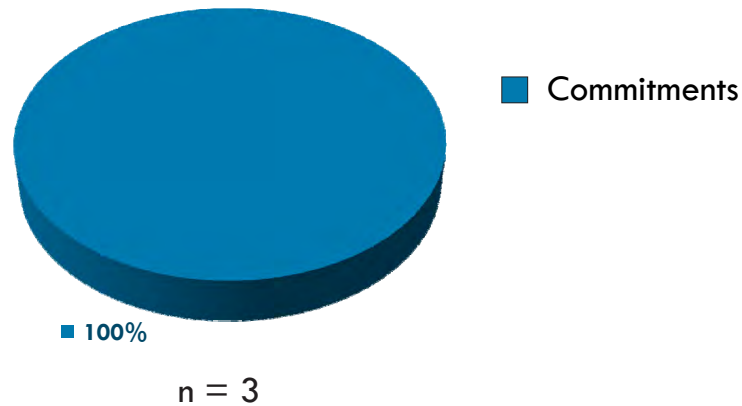
As of the end of FY 2008, EPA and its partners remediated 123 acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (cumulative starting in FY 06.) (SP-50) This reflects the success of the region’s Superfund Program in completing their planned work on schedule.

Over 4400 acres of tidally—and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands have been restored in the Puget Sound Basin since FY 2006 (SP-51). The program exceeded its 2008 commitment by 48% (2,310 acres). The large over-achievement in acres reported is due to the Whidbey Camano Land Trust acquiring 3,160 acres of tidelands in Livingston Bay, Camano Island—the largest conservation project in the Land Trust’s history. The acquisition was made possible by a \$400,000 grant from the Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board, matched by a generous private donation. In general, success in this measure is facilitated by the Puget Sound Nearshore Partnership (a group of concerned citizens, nonprofit organizations, ports, and others working with local, State, Tribal, and Federal Government) which works to identify and implement projects protecting valuable nearshore habitat around Puget Sound.

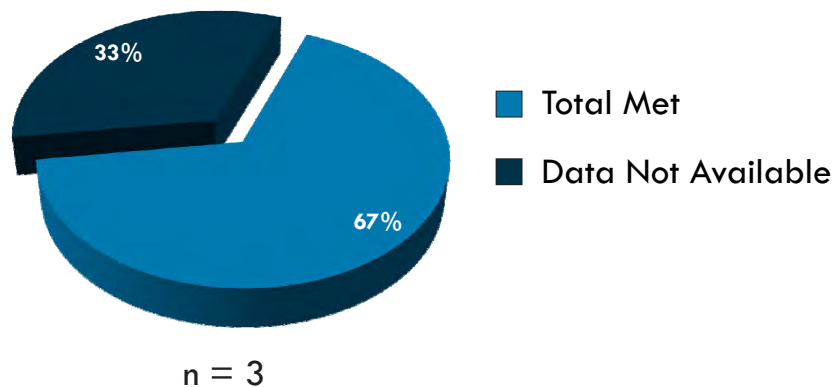
Sub-objective: Protect the Columbia River Basin



FY 2008 Columbia River Measures Universe



FY 2008 Columbia River Commitment Measure Results



Two Columbia River measures had commitment in 2008. Both commitments were met in 2008 and one measure has a long term commitment and will not be reported until in 2011.

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
SP-52	Protect Lower Columbia River wetland habitat	▲	A-103, R-90
SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	▲	A-104 R-90
SP-54	Reduce Columbia River contaminants at 5 sites	Report in 2012	A-104 R-90

Performance Highlights

More than 1,200 miles long, the Columbia River spans portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Montana, and a substantial portion of British Columbia. The 260,000 square mile Columbia River Basin comprises ecosystems that are home to a variety of biologically significant plants and animals and supports industries vital to the Pacific Northwest, including sport and commercial fisheries, agriculture, transportation, recreation, and electrical power generation.

Working with EPA and other partners, the Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership has protected, enhanced, or restored 12,986 acres of wetland and upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed since FY 2006 (SP-52). This is well above the commitment of 8,000 acres established for SP-52 in 2008.

Measure SP-53 is focusing on progress in cleaning up contaminated sediments in the Lower Columbia River, primarily the Portland Harbor Superfund site. The target for clean-up for contaminated sediments (SP-53) for 2008 was zero. On-the-ground-clean-up efforts for this measure are targeted to begin in 2009.

For measure SP-54, EPA established a long-term target of 10 percent reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue to be measured over a 5 year period in five specific locations in the Columbia River Basin where data was available. The Agency will report on this measure in FY 2011.

APPENDIX A: Measure by Measure

Summary of Commitments Met or Not Met

The following table is a measure by measure summary of performance results for FY 2008. An “up” arrow means that a measure met its 2008 commitment and a “down” arrow indicates that the annual commitment was not met. The letter “I” means that the measure is an indicator measure and did not have an annual commitment for 2008. Measures with page numbers in bold (R-00) are represented by charts in the report. The appendix number represents the number of the slide number in Appendix B (A-00).

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure (“Key Words”)	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 2.1.1 Water Safe to Drink			
2.1.1	Population served by CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-2, R-31
SP-1	CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-3
SP-2	“Person months” with CWSs meeting safe standards	▲	A-4
SP-3	Population Indian country served by CWSs meeting safe standards	▼	A-5, R-36-37
SP-4a	CWSs & source water protection	▲	A-6, R-32
SP-4b	Population & source water protection	▲	A-6
SP-5	Tribal households with safe drinking water	▼	A-7, R-37
SDW-1a	CWSs with sanitary survey	▼	A-8, R-35-36
SDW-1b	Tribal CWSs with sanitary survey	▲	A-8
SDW-2	Data for violations in SDWIS-FED	I	A-9
SDW-3	Lead/Copper Rule data in SDWIS-FED	I	A-10
SDW-4	DWSRF fund utilization rate	▲	A-11, R-33
SDW-5	DWSRF projects initiated	▲	A-12
SDW-6	Class V Motor Vehicle Waste wells	▲	A-13, R-34
SDW-7a	Class I wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-14, R-34
SDW-7b	Class II wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-15, R-34
SDW-7c	Class III wells with mechanical integrity	▲	A-16, R-34
SDW-8	High Priority Class V wells closed or permitted	▼	A-17
SDW-9	CWSs intakes for drinking water uses	I	A-18
SDW-10a	Drinking water impairments with TMDL	I	A-19
SDW-10b	Drinking water impairments restored	I	A-19
Subobjective 2.1.1 Safe Fish & Shellfish			
SP-6	Women & mercury blood levels	Data Available in 2009	A-20, R-40
SP-7	Shellfish-growing acres	Data Available in 2009	A-20, R-40
FS-1a	River Miles fish consumption advisory	I	A-21, R-40
FS-1b	Lake acres fish consumption advisory	I	A-21, R-40

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 2.1.3 Safe Swimming			
SP-8	Waterborne disease & swimming	▲	A-22, R-42
SP-9	Beach days safe for swimming	▲	A-23, R-42
SS-1	CSO permits schedules in place	▲	A-24, R-43
SS-2	Public beaches monitored	▲	A-25, R-42
Subobjective 2.2.1 Water Quality			
SP-10	Formerly impaired waterbodies now attaining water quality standards	▲	A-26, R-46
SP-11	Remove causes of waterbody impairment	▲	A-27, R-47
SP-12	Improve water quality w/ watershed approach	▲	A-28, R-47
SP-13	Ensure wadeable stream conditions	Report in 2012	A-29
SP-14	Show improvement in Tribal waters	Report in 2012	A-30
SP-15	Reduce Tribal households lacking sanitation	▼	A-31, R-56
WQ-1a	States/Territories adopted nutrient criteria	▼	A-32, R-56
WQ-1b	States/Territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria	▲	A-32, R-49
WQ-2	Tribal water quality standards approved by EPA	▲	A-33, R-55
WQ-3a	States/Territories updating water quality criteria	▼	A-34, R-57
WQ-3b	Tribes updating water quality criteria	▲	A-34, R-55
WQ-4a	States/Territories water quality standards revisions approved by EPA	▲	A-35, R-48
WQ-4b	Tribes water quality standards submissions	▲	A-35, R-55
WQ-5	States/Territories adopting monitoring strategies	▼	A-36, R-49
WQ-6a	Tribes implementing monitoring strategies	▲	A-37, R-50
WQ-6b	Tribes providing water quality data	▲	A-37, R-50
WQ-7	States/Territories using Assessment Database (ADB)	▲	A-38, R-49
WQ-8a	TMDLs completed by EPA and States	▲	A-39, R-50
WQ-8b	TMDLs completed by States	▲	A-40
WQ-9a	Nitrogen loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-9b	Phosphorus loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-9c	Sediment loadings reduced	Data Available in 2009	A-41
WQ-10	NPS-impaired waterbodies restored	▲	A-42, R-53-54
WQ-11	NPDES follow-up actions completed	I	A-43

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 2.2.1 Water Quality (continued)			
WQ-12a	Non-Tribal NPDES permits current	▲	A-44, R-51
WQ-12b	Tribal NPDES permits current	▼	A-44, R-56
WQ-13a	Facilities covered by MS-4 permits	I	A-45
WQ-13b	Facilities covered by industrial storm water permits	I	A-45
WQ-13c	Facilities covered by construction storm water permits	I	A-46
WQ-13d	Facilities covered by CAFO permits	I	A-46
WQ-14a	POTWs SIUs with control mechanisms in place	▲	A-47
WQ-14b	POTWs CIUs with control mechanisms in place	I	A-47
WQ-15a	Percent major dischargers in SNC	▼	A-48, R-55
WQ-15b	Major Dischargers on impaired waters in SNC	I	A-48
WQ-16	POTWs complying with wastewater discharge standards	▲	A-49
WQ-17	CWSRF Fund utilization rate	▲	A-50, R-54-55
WQ-18	People served by health-based projects/\$M	▼	A-51
WQ-19a	High priority state NPDES permits	▲	A-52, R-52
WQ-19b	High priority EPA/Tribal NPDES permits	▲	A-53, R-52
WQ-20	Facilities providing trading	I	A-54
WQ-21	Impaired segments restoration planning complete	I	A-55
Subobjective 2.2.1 Oceans/Coastal			
2.2.2	Improve coastal aquatic system health	▲	A-56, R-61
SP-16	Maintain aquatic health-Northeast	▲	A-57
SP-17	Maintain aquatic health – Southeast	▲	A-57
SP-18	Maintain aquatic health – West Coast	▲	A-57
SP-19	Maintain aquatic health – Puerto Rico	▲	A-57
SP-20	Ocean dumping sites acceptable conditions	▲	A-58, R-62
4.3.2	NEP Acres habitat protected or restored	▲	A-59, R-62
CO-1	Coastal waterbody impairments restored	I	A-60
CO-2	Coastline miles protected vessel sewage	I	A-61
CO-3	NEP priority actions completed	I	A-62, R-62
CO-4	Rate of return Federal investment for NEP	I	A-63, R-62
CO-5	Dredged material management plans in place	I	A-64
CO-6	Active dredged material sites monitored annually	I	A-65

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 4.3.1 Wetlands			
SP-21	Net increase wetlands achieved	▼	A-66, R-65
SP-22	No Net Loss of wetlands	Data Available in 2009	A-66, R-65
WT-1	Wetland acres restored and enhanced	▲	A-67, R-64
WT-2a	States built capacities in wetland monitoring	I	A-68, R-64
WT-2b	Tribes built capacities in wetland monitoring	I	A-68, R-64
WT-3	404 permits with greater environ. protection	I	A-69
WT-4	States wetland condition trend has been measured	▲	A-70, R-64
Subobjective 4.2.4 Mexico Border			
SP-23	Mexico Border transboundary surface waters achieved	Data Available in 2009	A-71, R-67
SP-24	Safe drinking water homes Mexico Border	▲	A-72, R-67
SP-25	Wastewater sanitation homes Mexico Border	▲	A-73, R-67
Subobjective 4.2.5 Pacific Islands			
SP-26	Pacific Islands population served by CWS	▲	A-74, R-69
SP-27	Pacific Islands treatment plans with BOD limits	▲	A-75, R-69
SP-28	Pacific Islands beach days open for swimming	▼	A-76, R-69
Subobjective 4.3.3 Great Lakes			
4.3.3	Improve health - Great Lakes ecosystem	▲	A-77, R-71
SP-29	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes fish	▲	A-77, R-71
SP-30	Reduce PCBs in Great Lakes air	▲	A-78, R-73
SP-31	Restore AOCs	▼	A-78, R-74
SP-32	Remediate cubic yards of contaminated sediment	▲	A-79, R-74
GL-1	Permitted discharges reflect standards	▲	A-80, R-74
GL-2	CSO permits consistent with national policy	▲	A-81, R-74
GL-3	High priority – Great Lakes beaches	▲	A-82, R-74
GL-4a/b	Great Lakes near term actions completed	I	A-83

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 4.3.4 Chesapeake Bay			
SP-33	Chesapeake Bay SAV restored	Report in 2012	A-85, R-77
SP-34	Chesapeake Bay dissolved oxygen attained	Report in 2012	A-85
SP-35	Bay nitrogen reduction practices implementation	▼	A-86, R-77-78
SP-36	Bay phosphorus reduction practices implementation	▼	A-86, R-77-78
SP-37	Bay sediment reduction practices implementation	▲	A-87, R-78-79
CB-1a	Bay Point source nitrogen reduction	▼	A-88, R-79
CB-1b	Bay Point source phosphorus reduction	▲	A-88, R-79
CB-2	Bay Forest buffer goal achieved	▼	A-89, R-79
Subobjective 4.3.5 Gulf of Mexico			
4.3.5	Improve health – Gulf of Mexico ecosystem	▼	A-90, R-81
SP-38	Impaired water segments and habitat restored	Data Available in 2009	A-90, R-82
SP-39	Gulf Acres restored or enhanced	▲	A-91, R-81
SP-40	Reduces hypoxic zone Gulf of Mexico	I	A-91, R-81
GM-1	Warning system to manage algal blooms	▲	A-92
GM-2	Reduce shellfish-borne illnesses	Data Not Available	A-93, R-82
GM-3a/b	Gulf near term actions completed	▲	A-94, R-82
Subobjective 4.3.6 Long Island Sound			
SP-41	Reduce Long Island Sound nitrogen	▼	A-95, R-84
SP-42	Reduce Long Island Sound hypoxic zone	I	A-96, R-84
SP-43	Restore Long Island Sound coastal habitat	▲	A-97, R-84
SP-44	Re-open river & streams for fish passage	▲	A-98, R-84
Subobjective 4.3.7 South Florida			
SP-45	Achieve no net loss in South Florida stony coral	▼	A-98, R-86
SP-46	Maintain health of South Florida sea grass	▼	A-98, R-86
SP-47	Maintain South Florida coastal water quality	▼	A-99, R-86
SP-48	Improve Everglades water quality	▼	A-100, R-86
Subobjective 4.3.8 Puget Sound			
SP-49	Increase acres of Puget Sound shellfish areas	▲	A-101, R-88
SP-50	Remediate Puget Sound contaminated sediments	▲	A-101, R-88
SP-51	Restore acres of Puget Sound estuarine wetlands	▲	A-102, R-88

FY 08 ACS Code	Measure ("Key Words")	Met/Not Met (I = Indicator)	Appendix Page Number (A-0)/ Report Page Number (pg.0)
Subobjective 4.3.9 Columbia River			
SP-52	Protect Lower Columbia River wetland habitat	▲	A-103, R-90
SP-53	Clean up Columbia River contaminated sediments	▲	A-104 R-90
SP-54	Reduce Columbia River contaminants at 5 sites	Report in 2012	A-104 R-90

APPENDIX B: Detailed Measures Appendix: Measures with National and Regional Data and Commitments

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2) Safe Fish and Shellfish	20	10) Chesapeake Bay	84
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4) Water Quality	26	12) Long Island Sound	93
5) Oceans/Coastal	55	13) South Florida	96
6) Wetlands	65	14) Puget Sound	99
7) Mexico Border	70	15) Columbia River	101
8) Pacific Islands	73		

Measure Type	Key	Definition
PART measure	PART	PART or PART-supported measure
Indicator measure	I	National Program Guidance measure with no annual target
State Grant measure	SG	Measure reported in state grants
Quarterly Management Report Measure (2008)	QMR	Reported quarterly to the DA for performance assessment
FY 2009 CJ Budget Measure	BUD	Targeted measures in the FY 2009 Congressional Justification
Senior Management Measure	SMM	Management performance assessment measure

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Subobjective 2.1.1

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	92.5%	55.3%	93.2%	93.0%	94.1%	87.8%	91.2%	94.7%	94.6%	94.8%	89%
2006 End-of-Year	92%	61%	93%	93%	92%	88%	91%	96%	98%	95%	89%
2007 End-of-Year	92%	77%	95%	93%	93%	92%	93.0%	97%	95%	92%	92%
2008 Commitment	89%	75%	92%	91%	91%	88%	93%	90%	95%	90%	90%
2008 End-of-Year	91%	82%	90%	94%	95%	89%	93%	96%	98%	96%	92%
Universe (in millions)	14.5	31.9	24.7	55.6	42.5	37.3	11.7	10.1	47.4	10.6	286.5

2011 Target: 91%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data are from SDWIS.

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-1

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	85.7%	86.4%	91.8%	91.0%	92.0%	86.2%	86.8%	90.3%	91.6%	87.3%	89.0%
2006 End-of-Year	84%	88%	91%	91%	91%	88%	88%	90%	91%	87%	89.3%
2007 End-of-Year	83%	87%	91%	91%	90%	88%	87.3%	91%	89%	88%	89%
2008 Commitment	82%	86%	91%	89%	87%	87%	91%	90.0%	90%	89%	88%
2008 End-of-Year	85%	86%	91%	91%	91%	87%	88%	90%	89%	88%	89%
Universe	2,728	3,929	4,561	8,938	7,408	8,221	4,125	3,164	4,619	4,417	52,110

2011 Target: 90%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

2

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-2

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of “person months” (i.e., all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

PART; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-Year	97%	80%	96%	98%	96%	96%	97%	99%	98%	99%	95.2%
2006 End-of-Year	97.4%	90.8%	97.4%	97.9%	96.4%	96.1%	97%	98.9%	99.1%	98.5%	96.8%
2007 End-of-Year	96%	92%	99%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	97%	98%	97%
2008 Commitment	94.5%	90%	96%	93%	95%	93.5%	95%	95.5%	98%	95%	94%
2008 End-of-Year	95.9%	91%	98%	98%	97%	96%	97%	99%	99%	98%	97%
Universe (in millions)	147	383	296	667	510	448	141	121	569	128	3,437

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

3

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-3

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	100%	100%	n/a	100%	99.5%	90.4%	86.5%	82.6%	80.9%	88.1%	86%
2006 End-of-Year	100%	100%	n/a	83%	100%	92%	85%	81%	82%	95%	86.6%
2007 End-of-Year	100%	100%	n/a	89%	98%	81%	72%	87%	84%	92%	87%
2008 Commitment	90%	90%	n/a	83%	95%	82.5%	85%	87%	85%	86%	87%
2008 End-of-Year	100%	53%	n/a	90%	97%	84%	87%	88%	73%	99%	83%
Universe	41,095	8,725	n/a	21,058	85,471	69,038	5,280	88,563	395,425	46,968	761,623

2011 Target: 86%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data are from SDWIS.

4

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-4

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems and percent of the population served by community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection.

(SP-4a) Community water systems:

PART; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	51%	30%	12%	21%	19%	19%	13%	20%	1%	28%	20%	10,281
2006 End-of-Year	52%	56%	14%	22%	32%	13%	14%	32%	1%	28%	24%	12,616
2007 End-of-Year	57%	58%	21%	40%	39%	27%	17%	33%	1%	33%	33%	17,183
2008 Commitment	53%	58%	21%	29%	32%	18%	11%	37%	1%	28%	27%	14,007
2008 End-of-Year	0%	58%	25%	30%	40%	25%	17%	37%	8%	35%	32%	16,662
Universe (FY 07)	2,728	3,929	4,561	8,938	7,408	8,221	4,125	3,164	4,619	4,417	100%	52,069

2011 Target: 50%

(SP-4b) Population:

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	77%	58%	53%	24%	47%	26%	12%	21%	0%	67%	34%	32.6
2007 End-of-Year	81%	79%	54%	43%	63%	43%	18%	27%	1%	70%	45%	129.5
2008 Commitment	77%	81%	56%	28%	47%	32%	17%	25%	1%	65%	39%	112.4
2008 End-of-Year	95%	81%	57%	40%	64%	44%	16%	35%	12%	71%	48%	138.4
Universe (in millions)	14.5	31.9	24.7	55.6	42.5	37.3	11.7	10.1	47.4	10.6	100%	288.3

2011 Target: 62%

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-4b is a new measure starting in FY 08. Note: "Minimized risk" is achieved by the substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy. The universe is the most recent SDWIS inventory of community water systems. FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year adjusted data not from ACS.

5

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-5

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.

PART

	National Commitment (#)	%
2003 Baseline	38,637	12.1%
2005 End-of-Year	38,692	12.1%
2006 End-of-Year	38,737	12.1%
2007 End-of-Year	36,575	11.5%
2008 Commitment	30,587	9.5%
2008 End-of-Year	34,855	11.0%
Universe	319,070	100%

2015 Target: Reduce by half from 2003 baseline
(from 38,637 to 19,319)

National Program Manager Comments:

This measure involves coordination with other federal agencies.

6

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-1

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of community water systems (CWSs) and number of tribal community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performers) as required under the Interim Enhanced and Long-Term 1 Surface Water Treatment Rules.

(SDW-1a) CWSs in States:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a*
2006 End-of-Year											n/a*
2007 End-of-Year	88%	data n/a	91%	95%	81%	91%	95%	92%	100%	95%	92%**
2008 Commitment	90%	95%	95%	95%	84%	93%	95%	94%	100%	95%	94%
2008 End-of-Year	96%	96%	95%	84%	88%	94%	93%	91%	61%	88%	87%
Universe (FY 07)	489	1,387	1,235	1,802	1,354	2,100	792	780	917	593	11,449

(SDW-1b) CWSs in Tribes:

QMR

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	n/a	1	n/a	1	2	1	1	0	9	7	22
2006 End-of-Year	1	1	n/a	1	2	1	4	11	13	3	37
2007 End-of-Year	1	2	n/a	1	2	1	1	17	18	8	51
2008 Commitment	1	2	n/a	1	2	5	1	10	18	4	44
2008 End-of-Year	1	2	n/a	1	2	5	1	16	12	7	47
Universe (FY07)	n/a	2	n/a	1	2	7	1	25	20	10	68

National Program Manager Comments:

*Prior to FY 07, this measure tracked states, rather than CWSs, in compliance with this regulation. **Region 2 will not have FY 07 end-of-year data until April 2008. The national FY 07 end-of-year result provided is an estimate.

7

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-2

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the data for violations of health-based standards at public water systems that is accurate and complete in SDWIS-FED for all maximum contaminant level and treatment technique rules (excluding the Lead and Copper Rule).

PART; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											60%
2008 End-of-Year											62%
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

The FY 07 end-of-year result is based on audits conducted during 2005 and 2006. Future results will be based on three-year rolling data from data verification audits conducted during the past 3 calendar years.

8

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-3

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of the lead action level data that for the Lead and Copper Rule, for community water systems serving over 3,300 people, that is complete in SDWIS-FED.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002-2004 Results	89%	97%	86%	87%	83%	47%	68%	90%	88%	85%	80%
2005-2007 Results											n/a*
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	88%	97%	93%	85%	98%	83%	71%	89%	76%	90%	87%
Universe	435	699	676	2,006	1,594	1,438	440	366	913	387	8,954

National Program Manager Comments:

*This measure is calculated every three years to match the requirements for lead sampling. The 2005–2007 results will be calculated in April 2008.

9

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-4

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	78.5%	93%	83.3%	88%	87%	64.5%	91.0%	84.0%	80%	94.3%	84.7%
2006 End-of-Year	89%	89%	88%	92%	81%	72%	92%	87%	85%	92%	89.6%
2007 End-of-Year	90%	91%	91%	89%	84%	78%	97%	86%	85%	96%	88%
2008 Commitment	79%	91%	85%	86%	82%	76%	92%	86%	80%	95%	85%
2008 End-of-Year	97%	94%	88%	90%	82%	88%	102%	87%	86%	93%	90%
Universe (2007) (in \$ millions)	\$1,378.1	\$2,686.4	\$832.3	\$1,527.6	\$2,812.2	\$1,283.7	\$978.8	\$1,006.8	\$1,321.7	\$592.1	\$14,419.7

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe represents the funds available for projects for the DWSRF through 2007, in millions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).

10

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-5

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Number of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects that have initiated operations.

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Cumulative Total	Annual increment
2005 Baseline	320	311	261	369	557	59	229	242	123	140	2,611	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	374	311	297	441	630	79	277	331	137	186	3,063	452
2007 End-of-Year	415	366	353	499	702	119	328	378	137	229	3,526	463
2008 Commitment	440	386	415	501	794	140	290	350	177	225	3,718	192
2008 End-of-Year	465	383	418	522	847	135	380	418	207	307	4,082	364
Universe											n/a	

National Program Manager Comments:

This measure will be annually reported in ACS in FY 2009.
The 2006 PART annual target is 425; the 2007 PART annual target is 430.

11

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-6

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of identified Class V Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	100%	102%	96%	61%	25%	72%	101%	72%	23%	30.0%	9,089	94%
2006 End-of-Year	100%	88%	97%	77%	44%	100%	100%	91%	66%	36%	6,842	79%
2007 End-of-Year	93%	100%	95%	73%	74%	100%	100%	91%	72%	51%	10,766	85%
2008 Commitment	80%	80%	80%	73%	70%	80%	90%	85%	80%	20%	9,237	73%
2008 End-of-Year	data n/a	87%	95%	76%	88%	100%	100%	data n/a	73%	54%	11,136	88%
Universe (FY 07)*	1,165	1,001	3,708	119	2,385	262	246	1,894	693	1,181	12,654	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

12

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-7a

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste (Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7a) Class I:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	85%	100%	98%	100%	96%	100%	539	98%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	581	100%
2008 Commitment	n/a	n/a	n/a	95%	80%	70%	95%	95%	95%	88%	494	85%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	99%	99%	98%	100%	data n/a	96%	100%	576.18	99%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	n/a	n/a	194	48	183	50	61	24	22	582	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07.

13

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-7b

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells, that are used to enhance oil recovery or that are used for the disposal or storage of other oil production related activities (Class II), that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7b) Class II:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	99%	99%	96%	99%	98%	99%	99%	143,267	98%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	99%	100%	99%	78%	98%	100%	98%	97%	97%	144,328	96%
2008 Commitment	n/a	80%	90%	98%	60%	65%	95%	95%	95%	99%	115,197	77%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	99%	99%	97%	98%	98%	data n/a	95%	99%	146,615	98%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	543	2,707	4,678	10,863	73,858	16,896	8,629	30,158	1,275	149,607	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07..

14

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-7c

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

(SDW-7c) Class III:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	97%	100%	n/a	5,375	100%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	100%	98%	94%	100%	70%	100%	n/a	863	98%
2008 Commitment	n/a	85%	95%	100%	85%	65%	95%	95%	95%	n/a	734	83%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	data n/a	100%	n/a	876	99%
Universe (FY 07)*	n/a	125	25	5	95	279	139	10	207	n/a	885	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated to reflect the forecasted number of mechanical integrity failures.

*The universe reflects FY 07 end-of-year and is subject to change in FY 08.

Indicator measure in FY 06 and FY 07.

15

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-8

National Office Lead: OGWDW

Measure Description: Percent of high priority Class V wells identified in sensitive ground water protection areas that are closed or permitted. (cumulative)

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	data n/a	62%	103%	99%	38%	data n/a	100%	89%	0%	21%	3,635	94%
2007 End-of-Year	data n/a	100	2,734	30	69	0	0	1,346	0	621	4,900	75%
	data n/a	98%	91%	97%	66%	n/a	n/a	82%	n/a	19%	-	-
	56	225	2,554	92	44	2	354	8	4	44	3,383	-
2008 Commitment	n/a	96%	90%	86%	50%	20%	95%	85%	50%	20%	-	86%
	data n/a	204	3,072	133	140	2	378	data n/a	-	125	4,054	84%
2008 End-of-Year												
Universe	12,100		0						5,073		TBD	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY08 results do not represent full reporting by all states and regions because not all states have the capacity to report within limited geographic parameters.

Measure revised for FY 09. Universe for FY 09 will be updated for the revised measure. Note: Measure will still set target and commitment and report results in both percent and number.

“Sensitive ground water protection areas” are defined by the UIC primacy program director, but at a minimum must include ground water based community water system source water areas. This measure does not report all of the high priority wells that are being closed or permitted because some states do not distinguish between high priority wells in ground water based community water system source water areas and other areas.

16

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-9

National Office Lead: OGWDW/OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of community water system intakes for which source water was assessed for drinking water use during the most recent reporting cycle.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2008 End-of-Year											n/a
Universe (2007)	584	50	883	909	518	839	382	485	798	357	5,805

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region/nationally, based on data collected to support Clean Water Act (CWA) measures when data becomes available. The number of states reporting drinking water use assessments to the Assessment Database (ADB) under the Integrated Reporting Guidance will increase over time.

The universe of this measure is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD). The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe of waters with CWS intakes and the most recently accessible §305(b) reports stored in ATTAINS. The reported data may be limited to waters assessed for any use because of the variety of state approaches to their assessment process.

17

Water Safe to Drink



Measure #: SDW-10

National Office Lead: OGWDW/OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of waterbody impairments identified by States in 2002, in which there is a community water system intake and the impairment cause is for either a drinking water use or a pollutant that is regulated as a drinking water contaminant, for which: (a) there is a TMDL, and (b) the waterbody impairments have been restored.

(SDW-10a) TMDL:

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2008 End-of-Year											n/a
Universe											n/a

(SDW-10b) Waterbody Impairments have been restored:

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2008 End-of-Year											n/a
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region/nationally based on data collected to support Subobjective 2.2.1. Baselines and targets to be determined in consultation with OWOW after geo-referencing baseline has been established for Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting and with consideration of targets established for CWA reporting. The universe is the number of waters with community water system (CWS) intakes that have been indexed to the national hydrography dataset (NHD) and that are listed in ATTAINS as impaired for any reason in that particular reporting cycle. The reported data are based on an overlay of the universe and the §303(d) related data in ATTAINS. Interpreting these overlays may be limited to snap shots of status for the waters of each CWS.

18

Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-6

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-7

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of state-monitored shellfish growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.

SP-6	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	5.7%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	5.5%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 4.6%

SP-7	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	65% to 85%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	data not available
2008 Commitment	65% to 85%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	16.3 million acres

2011 Target: Maintain or improve

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-6 is a new measure starting in FY 08. Data presented in the 4th National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals will serve as the source for next report of results for SP-6. No firm date has been given for release of the 4th Report.

19

Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat



Measure #: Strategic Target FS-1

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of river miles and lake acres where fish tissue will be assessed to support waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary. (Great Lakes measured separately; Alaska not included)

(FS-1a) River miles:

I

National Commitment	
24% (840,000)	
26% (930,000)*	
26% (910,000)	
Indicator	
26% (910,000)	
100% (3.5 million)	

(FS-1b) Lake acres:

I

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	35% (14 million)
2006 End-of-Year	38% (15.4 million)*
2007 End-of-Year	38% (15.2 million)
2008 Commitment	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	38% (15.2 million)
Universe	100% (40 million)

National Program Manager Comments:

*This is the actual FY 06 end-of-year result. An estimated FY 06 end-of-year result had been entered in ACS. Results for this indicator are reported on a 2 year cycle. The next report will be provided during FY 2009 covering FY08 & FY09.

20

Water Safe for Swimming



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-8

National Office Lead: OST/OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters, measured as a 5-year average.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	2
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	2
2008 End-of-Year	0
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 2 per year

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

21

Water Safe for Swimming



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-9

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.

BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	98.0%	97.2%	98.5%	96.3%	95.5%	93.0%	n/a	n/a	95.3%	92.8%	96%**	584,150
2006 End-of-Year	98.9%	98.6%	98.8%	96.0%	94.7%	86.3%	n/a	n/a	97.4%	96.2%	97%	595,592
2007 End-of-Year	97.3%	97.4%	97.8%	96.5%	93.1%	95.9%	n/a	n/a	92.4%	96.4%	95.2%	674,810***
2008 Commitment	98%	96%	95%	92%	85%	82%	n/a	n/a	86.6%	96%	91%	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	99%	98%	98%	96%	91%	85%	n/a	n/a	93.3%	95%	95%	673,711***
Universe (2006)	89,355	105,772	19,357	180,965	52,559	14,266	n/a	n/a	233,000	13,896	100%	709,170

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe changes annually.

*In FY 05 and FY 06, only a national commitment/end-of-year number was reported in ACS.

**Per ACS, Region 9's FY 07 commitment reflects the inclusion of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas for the first time. These territories have a higher percentage of beach season day closures resulting in a lower commitment at the regional and national levels.

*** This is Calendar Year 2006 data.

Universe equals the total number of beach season days that beaches were open.

22

Water Safe for Swimming



Measure #: SS-1

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number and national percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires: 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2007 Baseline*	75 (91%)	51 (48%)	175 (74%)	9 (38%)	195 (55%)	n/a	7 (29%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	536	63%
2006 End-of-Year	(74) 90%	(44) 42%	(104) 47%	(12) 43%	(187) 53%	n/a	(6) 25%	(1) 100%	(3) 100%	(14) 93%	445**	53%
2007 End-of-Year	75 (91%)	51 (48%)	156 (70%)	9 (38%)	238 (67%)	n/a	11 (46%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	559	67%
2008 Commitment	76 (93%)	64 (60%)	187 (79%)	10 (42%)	232 (64%)	n/a	16 (67%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	15 (100%)	604	71%
2008 End-of-Year	76	62	197	15	232	n/a	9	1	3	15	610	72%
Universe	82	106	236	24	362	n/a	24	1	3	15	853	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*Measure revised for FY 08. FY 06 and FY 07 numbers are based on a slightly different definition.

Beginning in FY 08, OECA and OWM agreed on common language and data collection procedures to streamline this measure. While the definition is slightly different for OWM, the past data is still valid for comparison with future data. We have included a revised baseline to demonstrate the real progress for FY 08. While national numbers are fairly stable, the Regional baselines did change.

**FY 06 commitments and results are shown in ACS as percents.

23

Water Safe for Swimming



Measure #: SS-2

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of all Tier I (significant) public beaches that are monitored and managed under the BEACH Act program.

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	n/a	n/a	100%	80%	96.5%	2,582
2006 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	99.4%	2,660
2007 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	2,676
2008 Commitment	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	99%	2,649
2008 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	93%	99%	2,673
Universe*	905	365	89	481	327	79	n/a	n/a	376	75	100%	2,697

National Program Manager Comments:

States may change their designation of beaches at any time. Therefore, these numbers may change from year to year.

*Universe for FY 2008 Tier I beaches may be adjusted.

24

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-10

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained. (cumulative)

PART; BUD; SMM; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002-2006 Waters Results	47	6	224	72	241	73	196	51	8	6	924
2007 End-of-Year (cumulative)	69	20	320	260	248	124	209	73	38	48	1,409
2007 End-of-Year (annual)	22	14	96	188	7	51	13	22	30	42	485
2008 Commitment (cumulative)	69	25	350	260	309	124	223	96	46	50	1,552
2008 Commitment (annual)	0	5	30	0	61	0	14	23	8	2	143
2008 End-of-Year (cumulative)	84	87	358	418	528	144	226	222	45	53	2,165
2008 End-of-Year (annual)	15	62	8	158	219	20	3	126	-1	3	613
Universe (2002)	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	39,503

National Program Manager Comments:

2012 Target: 2,250

FY 07 data from regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since this measure begins in 2008.
FY 08 targets in the FY 09 Budget Congressional Justification and PARTWeb are rounded to 1,550.
SP-10 differs from previous Measure L, since SP-10 uses an updated 2002 baseline.
Note: 2000-2002 results equal 1,980 waters – not included above.

25

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-11

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002. (cumulative)

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002 Baseline											0
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	120	42	1,048	698	1,354	247	18	163	259	84	4,033
2008 Commitment	120	100	1,125	698	1,700	247	236	163	134	84	4,607
2008 End-of-Year	217	243	1,232	912	2,665	346	240	465	303	100	6,723
Universe	8,826	2,567	13,958	9,374	10,155	3,005	4,391	3,502	2,742	11,157	69,677

2012 Target: 5,600

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 data from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure is new starting in FY 08.

26

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-12

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach. (cumulative)

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2002 Baseline											0
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	9	0	0	21
2008 Commitment	0	2	3	12	5	3	2	11	0	2	40
2008 End-of-Year	1	8	8	20	5	3	3	12	0	0	60
Universe	246	300	300	2,000	378	213	169	684	27	450	4,767

2012 Target: 250

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 data is from Regional staff and is not reflected in ACS since measure begins in FY 08.

27

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-13

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e. there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good").

	National Commitment
2006 Baseline	28% good; 25% fair; 42% poor
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

2012 Target: Maintain or improve

The Wadeable Streams Survey will be updated in 2011. There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.

28

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-14

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Improve water quality in Indian country at monitoring stations in tribal waters (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (cumulative)

PART

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2006 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year											n/a
2008 Commitment											n/a
2008 End-of-Year											n/a
Universe	160 (14)	14 (n/a)	n/a	37 (2)	729 (44)	68 (1)	82 (4)	100 (10)	203 (43)	268 (67)	1,661 (185)*

2012 Target: 50 stations

National Program Manager Comments:

There will be no reporting on this measure until 2012.

*Numbers in parentheses are the number of stations with suspected depressed water quality and restoration activities underway.

Note: EPA estimates that improvement is most attainable at 185 stations.

29

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-15

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation. (cumulative)

PART

	National Commitment (#)	%
2003 Baseline	26,777	8.4%
2005 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
2008 Commitment	21,219	6.65%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a
Universe	319,070	100%

2015 Target: 50% (13,389) reduction from 2003 baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

Beginning in FY 2008, this measure will track the overall efforts of the federal government to provide wastewater projects to tribal homes. Due to the fact that this is a new measure for FY 2008, using a static baseline from 2003, data has not been collected for previous years.

30

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-1

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria into their water quality standards, or are on schedule with a mutually agreed-upon plan to adopt nutrient criteria into their water quality standards.

(WQ-1a) States/Territories that have adopted EPA approved nutrient criteria (cumulative):

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-year	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	8
2008 Commitment	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	10
2008 End-of-Year	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	9
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

(WQ-1b) States/territories on schedule to adopt nutrient criteria (annual):

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	3	1	5	7	6	0	0	0	4	0	26
2006 End-of-Year	3	2	6	8	6	4	3	3	7	3	45
2007 End-of-Year	3	1	5	8	6	4	2	4	1	3	37
2008 Commitment	3	1	5	5	6	4	2	3	1	1	31
2008 End-of-Year	3	3	3	6	6	5	3	4	1	1	35
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	3	4	52

National Program Manager Comments:

If a state or territory has adopted nutrient water quality standards for some, but not all of its applicable waters, it may be counted in both WQ-1a and WQ-1b.

31

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-2

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Number of Tribes that have water quality standards approved by EPA. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	n/a	2	2	9	0	2	3	8	26
2006 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	2	3	10	0	2	5	9	31
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	5	9	32
2008 Commitment	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	3	5	9	33
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	7	10	35
Universe	n/a	1	n/a	2	7	11	n/a	6	16	14	57

National Program Manager Comments:

The universe reflects all federally recognized Tribes who have applied for "treatment in the same manner as a state" (TAS) to administer the water quality standards program (as of September 2007).

32

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-3

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of States and Territories and authorized Tribes that within the preceding three year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or other resources not considered in the previous standards.

(WQ-3a) States/Territories:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	4	1	4	7	5	4	2	4	4	3	38	68%
2006 End-of-Year	1	3	6	6	4	3	2	4	4	4	37	66.1%*
2007 End-of-Year	3	3	6	4	2	5	2	6	4	4	39	66.1%
2008 Commitment	3	2	4	6	4	5	4	4	3	3	38	67.9%
2008 End-of-Year	3	2	4	5	4	5	2	5	3	2	35	62.5%
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56	100%

(WQ-3b) Authorized Tribes:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	5	0	2	0	3	12	40%
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	17	71%
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	0	n/a	2	2	4	n/a	2	3	4	17	57%
2008 Commitment	n/a	1	n/a	1	1	5	n/a	2	2	3	15	48%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	1	n/a	2	1	5	n/a	2	4	4	19	61%
Universe (FY 08)	n/a	1	n/a	2	3	10	n/a	2	5	8	31	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 and 06 end-of-year results are from the WATA database. FY 08 universe for WQ-3b is the number of authorized tribes that have at least initial EPA approved water quality standards as of September 2007.

33

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-4

National Office Lead: OST

Measure Description: Percent of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories and from authorized Tribes that are approved by EPA.*

(WQ-4a) States/Territories:

PART; QMR; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	99.6%	100.0%	91.7%	83.2%	99.8%	86.4%	25.8%	95.0%	91.7%	98.0%	88.6%**
2007 End-of-Year	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	89%	78%	50%	85.6% (49)
2008 Commitment	75%	87%	75%	87%	80%	75%	75%	79%	75%	33%	74.1%
2008 End-of-Year	100%	96%	100%	89%	100%	85%	99%	90%	100%	33%	92.5%
Universe (FY 07)	2	1	3	7	6	10	2	9	9	8	57

(WQ-4b) Tribes:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a***	n/a	100%	n/a***	100%	100% (6)
2008 Commitment	n/a	70%	n/a	n/a	75%	75%	n/a	79%	50%	50%	66.5%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	75%	100%	n/a	0%	100%	100%	79.0%
Universe (FY 07)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	n/a	2	0	2	6

National Program Manager Comments:

*Based on submissions received in the 12 month period ending April 30 of the fiscal year. Partial approvals receive fractional credit. **FY 06 end-of-year data is from the WATA database. Universe changes annually based on number of water quality standards submissions. ***Regions 6 and 9 received no submissions in the reporting period for WQ-4b.

34

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-5

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that have adopted and are implementing their monitoring strategies in keeping with established schedules.

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	6	3	6	6	6	3	4	6	7	4	51
2006 End-of-Year	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56
2007 End-of-Year	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	5	7	4	55
2008 Commitment	6	4	5	7	6	5	4	6	7	4	54
2008 End-of-Year	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	3	7	4	53
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

National Program Manager Comments:

"In keeping with established schedules" means that states include in their annual Section 106 Monitoring Initiative workplans specific actions that are intended to implement their monitoring strategies and that states demonstrate that they are making a good faith effort to do these activities.

35

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-6

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of Tribes that currently receive funding under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act that have developed and begun implementing monitoring strategies that are appropriate to their water quality program consistent with EPA Guidance, and the number that are providing water quality data in a format accessible for storage in EPA's data system. (cumulative)

(WQ-6a) Tribes implementing monitoring strategies:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	1	4	14	1	11	9	4	44
2008 Commitment	5	0	n/a	1	24	14	2	4	9	20	79
2008 End-of-Year	6	0	n/a	1	24	14	2	4	18	32	101
Universe	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	242

(WQ-6b) Tribes providing water quality data:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	0	n/a	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3*
2006 End-of-Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1	1	n/a	1	11	7	0	18	3	2	44
2008 Commitment	5	0	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	3	8	58
2008 End-of-Year	1	0	n/a	1	18	7	1	15	10	7	60
Universe	6	1	n/a	5	32	40	5	23	93	37	242

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-7

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Territories that provide electronic information using the Assessment Database version 2 or later (or compatible system) and geo-reference the information to facilitate the integrated reporting of assessment data. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 End-of-Year	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	18*
2006 End-of-Year	4	3	6	5	5	4	1	6	4	2	40
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	6	6	5	4	1	6	4	1	41
2008 Commitment	6	4	6	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	42
2008 End-of-Year	5	4	5	7	5	3	1	6	4	2	42
Universe	6	4	6	8	6	5	4	6	7	4	56

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.

37

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-8a

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy.

(WQ-8a) Total TMDLs:

PART; QMR; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual Total #	Cumulative Total #*	Annual % of pace
2005 End-of-Year	73	62	1,336	484	575	66	664	365	67	379	4,071	17,383	105%
2006 End-of-Year	90	495	1,259	856	538	194	228	249	184	432	4,525	22,648	118%
2007 End-of-Year	226	146	1,091	608	865	214	160	211	181	489	4,191	26,844	128%
2008 Commitment	5,412	119	618	300	445	155	144	230	90	306	7,819	33,828	90%
2008 Annual Pace	5,469	149	1,098	420	445	182	144	210	198	381	8,696	n/a	100%
2008 End-of-Year	5,454	125	912	835	878	170	185	168	96	312	9,135	35,979	105%

National Program Manager Comments:

A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for PART. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004380.2005.html>). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total PART numbers are open to semi-annual updates.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-8b

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDLs] on a schedule consistent with national policy.

(WQ-8b) State TMDLs:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual Total #	Cumulative Total #*	Annual % of Pace
2005 Baseline													
2006 End-of-Year	90	493	1,061	731	538	39	220	249	182	432	4,035	17,682	119%
2007 End-of-Year	226	145	1,091	523	862	138	141	211	172	489	3,998	21,685	126%
2008 Commitment	5,412	119	613	220	445	106	144	230	86	301	7,676	28,527	90%
2008 Annual Pace	5,469	149	1,093	340	445	133	144	210	194	376	8,553	n/a	100%
2008 End-of-Year	5,454	125	911	783	878	66	185	168	92	311	8,973	30,658	105%

National Program Manager Comments:

A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms 'approved' and 'established' refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. Annual pace is the number of TMDLs needed to be established consistent with national policy, i.e. generally within 13 years of listing of the water as impaired. *Cumulative total commitment numbers are calculated at about 80% of pace for PART. (Source: Office of Management and Budget, "Detailed Information on the Surface Water Protection Assessment," available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10004379.2005.html>). Annual total numbers are memorialized and static whereas cumulative total PART numbers are open to semi-annual updates.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-9

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Estimated annual reduction in million pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies (Section 319 funded projects only).

(WQ-9a) Nitrogen: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	3.7 million lbs.
2006 End-of-Year	14.5 million lbs.
2007 End-of-Year	19.1 million lbs.
2008 Commitment	8.5 million lbs.
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

(WQ-9b) Phosphorus: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	558,000 lbs.
2006 End-of-Year	11.8 million lbs.
2007 End-of-Year	7.5 million lbs.
2008 Commitment	4.5 million lbs.
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

(WQ-9c) Sediment: PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	1.68 million tons
2006 End-of-Year	1.2 million tons
2007 End-of-Year	3.9 million tons
2008 Commitment	700,000 tons
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 05 baseline for a 6 month period only. Starting with FY 06, a full year of data reported. End-of-Year results are received mid-February of the following year.

40

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-10

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 1998/2000* or subsequent years) as being primarily nonpoint source (NPS)-impaired that are partially or fully restored. (cumulative)

PART; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	1	0	2	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	14
2006 End-of-Year	3	0	2	7	2	1	4	0	1	0	20**
2007 End-of-Year	9	0	6	14	3	5	9	0	2	0	48
2008 Commitment	13	6	8	23	10	5	14	6	2	4	91
2008 End-of-Year	13	6	9	24	11	8	14	6	2	4	97
Universe											5,967*

National Program Manager Comments:

Regions report results.

*The universe is the estimated waterbodies impaired primarily by nonpoint sources from the 1998 (or 2000 if states did not have a 1998 list) 303(d) lists. Note that this universe shifts each time a new 303(d) list is developed, so this figure is only an estimate. Only waters on the Success Story website (<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Success319/>) are counted.

**Regional FY 06 end-of-year results not from ACS. Only a national FY 06 end-of-year result shown in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 06.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-11

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of follow-up actions that are completed by assessed NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) programs. (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	6	5	4	9	16	2	6	3	1	2	54	18%*
2006 End-of-Year (cumulative)	15	12	13	15	23	9	12	15	10	13	137	47.2%*
2007 End-of-Year	22	16	17	20	28	10	16	23	13	19	184	62%
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	26	18	21	23	34	15	18	26	13	22	216	
Universe	34	25	29	36	47	16	23	33	23	32	298	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Regional annual commitments and action items are confirmed by HQ action item database.

*FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. (FY 07 measure slightly different than FY 05 and FY 06 measures.)

Assessed programs include 45 authorized states, 5 unauthorized states (MA, NH, NM, AK, ID), 1 authorized territory (VI), 3 authorized territories (DC, PR, Pacific Island Territories), and 10 Regions (total of 64 programs) assessed through the Permits for Environmental Results (PER) program.

Universe of 298 includes all follow-up actions for which a schedule was established. The universe increases as additional action items are identified by the Regions and through HQ program review. An updated universe will be available in March 2009.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-12

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Percent of facilities covered by NPDES permits that are considered current, and of those, the percent of tribal facilities covered.

(WQ-12a) Non-tribal facilities covered by NPDES permits that are current:

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3**	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	64%	94%	86%	87%	87%	93%	82%	87%	91%	77%	96,851	87.8%*
2006 End-of-Year	70.0%	87.7%	82.6%	94.1%	74.6%	95.2%	83.6%	85.5%	82.0%	79.0%	—	85.7%
	1,092	2,995	17,460	19,072	10,220	24,444	7,289	4,198	2,448	5,052	94,270	—
2007 End-of-Year	76%	89%	89%	95%	82%	97%	90%	82%	83%	79%	—	90%
	1,360	3,054	16,449	17,916	11,770	25,993	14,877	3,833	2,281	4,663	102,196	—
2008 Commitment	73%	87%	86%	90%	86%	90%	81%	85%	81%	80%	—	87%
	1,132	2,979	13,325	18,231	12,660	24,082	7,050	4,154	2,237	4,681	90,531	—
2008 End-of-Year	74%	90%	87%	90%	86%	98%	91%	88%	89%	81%	—	90%
	1,165	2,885	15,710	17,431	12,660	26,288	16,384	4,879	2,407	5,280	105,089	—
Universe	1,786	3,444	18,435	20,256	14,196	26,748	16,570	4,852	2,761	5,850	114,898	100%

(WQ-12b) Tribal facilities covered by permits that are current:

QMR

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3**	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	0	2	n/a	16	37	8	1	140	41	16	261	80%
2006 End-of-Year	(2) 100%	(2) 100%	n/a	(15) 100%	(37) 90.2%	(10) 90%	(10) 62.5%	(173) 93.5%	(31) 77%	(16) 27.6%	290	78.4%
2007 End-of-Year	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	n/a	13 (100%)	41 (93%)	10 (100%)	16 (100%)	188 (97%)	34 (71%)	15 (27%)	321	83%
2008 Commitment	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	n/a	13 (100%)	40 (93%)	9 (90%)	16 (100%)	186 (96%)	32 (80%)	47 (80%)	347	92%
2008 End-of-Year	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	n/a	13 (100%)	42 (100%)	10 (100%)	16 (100%)	189 (95%)	38 (79%)	17 (30%)	329	85%
Universe	2	2	n/a	13	44	10	16	198	50	59	394	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Targets, commitments, and results will be reported in both percent and number. This measure includes facilities covered by all permits, including State and EPA issued permits. Due to the shifting universe of permittees, it is important to focus on the national percent. *FY 05 data not from ACS. ** (WQ-12a) Region 3 universe & FY 06 result are updated to reflect data reconciliation during migration from PCS to ICIS.

*** (WQ-12b) FY 07 Region 8 commitment adjusted due to counting error. Universe for WQ-12a is based on FY2008 Q1 data pull.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-13a & b

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of facilities covered under either an individual or general permit by type: a) MS-4s and b) industrial storm water.

(WQ-13a) MS-4s:

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	518	1,079	994	755	1,813	213	257	254	583	166	6,632
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	517	1101	964	758	1813	161	257	384	584	541	7,080
Universe											n/a

(WQ-13b) Industrial storm water:

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline											n/a	n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1,654	4,646	6,071	18,323	20,508	11,468	5,221	4,990	11,222	2,723	86,826	n/a
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	1654	5160	6436	18323	20508	11940	6623	4372	11273	3241	89,530	n/a
Universe											n/a	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13 a & b.

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Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-13c & d

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number of facilities covered under either an individual or general permit by type: c) construction storm water sites and d) CAFOs.

(WQ-13c) Construction storm water sites:

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	4,321	8,521	15,671	75,317	44,846	28,360	17,661	10,504	32,609	4,991	242,801
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	4321	9742	23799	75317	9879	16308	18210	12051	27409	7305	204,341
Universe											n/a

(WQ-13d) CAFOs:

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	0	624	175	2,131	1,488	1,391	1,239	448	296	831	8,623*
2006 End-of-Year	4	625	153	2,126	1,577	906	1,325	414	269	737	8,136
2007 End-of-Year	1	610	208	2,126	1,792	938	1,399	550	267	838	8,729
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	33	632	770	3,621	2,523	4,190	3,777	841	1,670	915	18,972

National Program Manager Comments:

Data did not exist prior to 2007 for WQ-13c. *FY 05 CAFO data is not from ACS. Note: It is likely the Regions overestimated the number of CAFOs covered by a general permit in 2005.

45

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-14

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of (a) Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) in POTWs with Pretreatment Programs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements; and, (b) Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs that have control mechanisms in place that implement applicable pretreatment requirements.

(WQ-14a) SIUs:

SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	1,589	1,882	1,790	3,932	4,899	2,132	829	592	4,019	562	22,226	97.8%*
2006 End-of-Year	94%	99%	99%	100%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	99%	95%	100%	—	98%*
	1,411	1,869	1,792	3,871	5,265	2,005	1,024	697	4,019	649	22,602	—
2007 End-of-Year	1,363	2,110	1,723	3,418	5,265	2,096	1,021	686	3,808	572	22,062	96%
2008 Commitment	1,367	1,850	1,774	3,289	5,265	2,081	974	690	4,087	572	21,949	98%
2008 End-Of-Year	1,367	2,101	1,685	3,561	4,721	2,081	1,003	647	4,088	576	21,830	—
											—	99%
Universe	1,428	1,888	1,744	3,391	5,273	2,096	1,025	704	4,214	572	22,335	100%

(WQ-14b) CIUs:

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	44	117	74	31	458	17	31	45	0	198	1,015	91.2%*
2006 End-of-Year	100% (44)	100% (71)	100% (75)	100% (321)	97% (687)	88% (95)	78% (190)	74% (31)	100% (6)	100% (48)	1,568	94%
2007 End-of-Year	44	65	66	313	679	109	193	31	6	41	1,547	94%
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year												
Universe	44	65	75	321	698	108	243	42	6	48	1,650	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 05 and FY 06 data shown as percents in ACS; facility numbers are approximate. Region 4 universe now includes AL and MS CIUs which are permitted by the states. Baseline is the known percentage of those CIUs that are 'controlled' in some way, shape, or form. All universe numbers are approximate as they shift from year to year.

46

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-15

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year, and of those, the number, and national percent, discharging pollutant(s) of concern on impaired waters.

(WQ-15a) Percent of Major Dischargers in SNC:

PART; BUD; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline	25.0%	28.7%	15.0%	20.7%	17.7%	23.7%	17.7%	8.0%	13.7%	15.3%	19.7%	1,308*
2006 End-of-Year	42%	28%	16%	22%	20%	22%	32%	5%	17%	16%	22.2%*	1,473*
2007 End-of-Year	39.8%	29.0%	16.7%	22.0%	18.4%	23.9%	31.7%	7.8%	16.5%	21.5%	22.6%	n/a
2008 Commitment											≤ 22.5%	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24%	n/a

(WQ-15b) Number of Major Dischargers on Impaired Waters in SNC:

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total %	Total #
2005 Baseline											TBD	TBD
2006 End-of-Year	56	27	28	42	90	29	15	3	12	4	n/a	308*
2007 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2008 Commitment											Indicator	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator	Indicator
Universe**	155 (89)	67 (34)	256 (145)	147 (75)	773 (471)	189 (136)	81 (46)	43 (29)	12 (10)	12 (6)	100%	1,735 (1,041)

National Program Manager Comments:

HQ reports results by Region. FY 08 commitment for WQ-15a of ≤22.5% is a 3 yr. average that shows overall trends. *FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. **The universe for WQ-15b represents the number of major facilities on impaired waterbodies; in parentheses are the number of major facilities on impaired waterbodies potentially discharging the impairing pollutant.

47

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-16

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards (i.e. POTWs that are not in significant non-compliance).

PART; BUD

	National Commitment (#)	%
2005 Baseline	3,670	86.6%
2006 End-of-Year	3,645*	86%
2007 End-of-Year	3,650	86%
2008 Commitment	3,645	86%
2008 End-of-Year	3,645	86%
Universe	4,238	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

48

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-17

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Fund utilization rate [cumulative loan agreement dollars to the cumulative funds available for projects] for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

PART; BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	110%	94%	89%	95%	98%	91%	88%	91%	93%	98%	94.7%
2006 End-of-Year	102%	96%	94%	97%	93%	88%	89%	91%	95%	104%	94.7%
2007 End-of-Year	104%	96%	94%	100%	95%	90%	91%	93%	101%	106%	96.7%
2008 Commitment	96%	92%	92%	89%	92%	88%	89%	91%	92%	95%	93.5%
2008 End-of-Year	107%	95%	94%	103%	96%	95%	93%	95%	103%	103%	98.0%
Universe (2007) (in \$ billions)*	\$6.4	\$12.9	\$5.3	\$7.5	\$14.0	\$6.1	\$3.6	\$2.1	\$5.2	\$2.0	\$65.1

National Program Manager Comments:

*Universe represents the funds available for projects for the CWSRF through 2007, in billions of dollars (i.e., the denominator of the measure).

49

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-18

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number of people served by projects that protect or restore waterbody uses that impact human health per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided for that purpose.

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	7,400 people/million dollars*
2007 End-of-Year	6,834 people/million dollars
2008 Commitment	7,400 people/million dollars
2008 End-of-Year	6,552 people/million dollars
Universe (2007)	\$12.3 billion

National Program Manager Comments:

Target, HQ reported, and PART related measure. New starting in FY 08.

*The FY 2008 budget shows a FY 05 baseline of 9,434 people/million dollars.

50

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-19a

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of high priority *state* NPDES permits that are issued as scheduled.

PART; QMR; BUD; SMM; SG

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	9	22	21	91	265	125	32	22	3	11	601	104%
2006 End-of-Year	21	33	50	66	130	95	62	52	8	29	546	97%
2007 End-of-Year	5 (71%)	39 (115%)	29 (121%)	72 (144%)	108 (123%)	63 (95%)	92 (94%)	42 (117%)	22 (122%)	12 (92%)	484	112%
2008 Commitment	1	22	20	54	242	48	75	27	29	12	530	95%**
2008 End-of-Year	16	40	168	198	252	84	104	47	17	4	930	120%
FY 2009 Universe											515	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

CURRENT: Target measure (based on national performance). FY 2009 targets and commitments are fixed at 95% prior to a universe that will be determined in January 2009.

PROPOSED for FY 2010: *Number of high priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.* In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional targets in early 2009, draft commitments in July 2009, and final commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually.

BACKGROUND: HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to 106 PART measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to PART, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **The revised FY 2008 universe/commitments, including a numerical national commitment, will be reported at mid FY 2008. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits.

51

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-19b

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number, and national percent, of high priority *state and EPA (including tribal)* NPDES permits, that are issued as scheduled.

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	16	9	0	0	0	1	8	6	0	19	59	104%
2006 End-of-Year	4	25	0	1	0	6	3	5	0	24	68	117%
2007 End-of-Year	8 (114%)	20 (125%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (150%)	5 (100%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	25 (104%)	63	100%*
2008 Commitment	7	13	0	2	0	3	0	2	4	86	114	96%**
2008 End-of-Year	9	14	1	1	3	3	0	3	1	26	61	109%
FY 2009 Universe											620	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

CURRENT: Target measure (based on national performance). FY 2009 targets and commitments are fixed at 95% prior to a universe that will be determined in January 2009.

PROPOSED for FY 2010: *Number of high priority state & EPA (including tribal) NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.* In FY 2010, the measure will be revised to provide a universe of priority permits in time for the setting of national and regional targets in early 2009, draft commitments in July 2009, and final commitments in September 2009, consistent with the Agency target and commitment schedule. Regions will commit to issue a certain number of permits from the fixed universe of priority permits in FY 2010. The national target will be the sum of all Regional commitments. There will be no percentage goal for this measure. The universe of priority permits will be updated annually.

BACKGROUND: HQ reports results by Region. WQ-19a conforms to Surface Water Protection PART measure. FY 2006 measure, formed prior to PART, reported in 2 parts (non-tribal and tribal). FY 2006 results: 98.5% (non-tribal) & 63.2% (tribal). FY 2007 measure reported in 3 parts (State issued, EPA non-tribal, and EPA tribal permits). *FY 2007 Regional commitments & results are not from ACS. **The revised FY 2008 universe/commitments, including a numerical national commitment, will be reported at mid FY 2008. Starting in FY 2008, the universe of priority permits candidates is expanded to capture a larger universe of environmentally significant permits. Starting in FY 2009, WQ-19b will measure the sum of all priority permits (State issued and EPA issued including Tribal).

52

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-20

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number of facilities that have traded at least once plus all facilities covered by an overlay permit* that incorporates trading provisions with an enforceable cap.

SG; I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	79	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	6	1	98**
2006 End-of-Year	80	1	1	30	4	1	0	0	3	1	121**
2007 End-of-Year	80	1	1	30	7	1	0	2	4	1	127***
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe (2007)	80	25	127	30	87	1	0	2	8	5	365

National Program Manager Comments:

Note: WQ-20 was a two part measure in FY 07; (a) was a Target measure until early FY 07, and has subsequently been dropped. Universe is the number of dischargers covered under an NPDES permit that allows trading. **FY 05 and FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. In FY 06, measure language read "Number of dischargers with permits provided for trading...and the number of dischargers that carried out trades." In FY 07, measure was: "Number of permits providing for trading...and the number of dischargers that carried out trades." ***FY 07 end-of-year results are based on the number of dischargers that carried out trades and are not from ACS.

*The trading measure counts all point source permitted facilities that have traded at least once using either individual or general permits that allow trading. Facilities covered under an overlay permit (sometimes called an 'aggregate,' 'watershed,' 'bubble,' or 'umbrella' permit) that set an enforceable cap on specific pollutant discharges are all automatically counted as having traded.

53

Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis



Measure #: WQ-21

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of water segments identified as impaired in 2002 for which States and EPA agree that initial restoration planning is complete (i.e., EPA has approved all needed TMDLs for pollutants causing impairments to the waterbody or has approved a 303(d) list that recognizes that the waterbody is covered by a Watershed Plan [i.e., Category 4b or Category 5m]). (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	336	332	1,229*	1,243	407	131	1,463	200	47	576	5,964*
2007 End-of-Year	529	332	1,313	1,322	506	263	1,637	200	47	643	6,792
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe (2002)	6,710	1,805	8,998	5,274	4,550	1,407*	2,036	1,274	1,041	6,408	39,503*

National Program Manager Comments:

For FY 2009, geo-referencing data will be requested for reported segments.

Universe consists of waters identified as impaired in state submission in 2002. *Adjustments made to Region 3 FY 06 end-year result and to Region 6 universe.

54

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: Subobjective 2.2.2

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national and regional coastal aquatic system health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

PART

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2.3
2006 End-of-Year	2.7
2007 End-of-Year	2.8
2008 Commitment	2.4
2008 End-of-Year	2.4
Universe	5

2011 Target: 2.5

National Program Manager Comments:

Rating consists of a 5-point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good.

55

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: Strategic Targets (SP-16 to SP-19)

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the “good/fair/poor” scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the following Regions:

(SP-16) Northeast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	1.8
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1.8*
2008 Commitment	1.8
2008 End-of-Year	1.8

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-17) Southeast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	3.8
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	3.8*
2008 Commitment	3.8
2008 End-of-Year	3.8
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-18) West Coast:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	2*
2008 Commitment	2
2008 End-of-Year	2
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

(SP-19) Puerto Rico:

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	1.7
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	1.7*
2008 Commitment	1.7
2008 End-of-Year	1.7
Universe	5

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. (For Gulf of Mexico, see Subobjective 4.3.5)

56

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-20

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site’s management plan and measured through on-site monitoring programs).

BUD

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	5	3	2	17	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	11	7	60	94%
2006 End-of-Year											n/a	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	3	13	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	7	56	84.8%
2008 Commitment	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	93%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	63	95.4%
2008 End-of-Year	100%	100%	100%	90%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%		99%
Universe	5	3	2	19	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	9	63	100%

2011 Target: 95%

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 07 end-of-year data is shown numerically in ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

57

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.2

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Working with partners, protect or restore additional acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).

PART; BUD; SMM

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Annual total	Cumulative total
2005 Baseline	14,562	15,009	33,793	232,605	n/a	54,378	n/a	n/a	82,363	16,531	—	449,242*
2006 End-of-Year	7,495	2,831	4,122	108,791	n/a	8,021	n/a	n/a	11,292	2,900	145,451	594,693
2007 End-of-Year	9,269	1,814	8,349	60,963	n/a	11,484	n/a	n/a	6,090	4,493	102,462	697,155
2008 Commitment	975	1,025	3,000	25,000	n/a	3,000	n/a	n/a	5,114	5,000	43,114	—
2008 End-of-Year	3,267	1,860	7,858	43,764	n/a	3,643	n/a	n/a	21,873	563	82,828	779,983
Universe											n/a	n/a

2011 Target: an additional 250,000 acres
(cumulative measuring from 2007 forward)

National Program Manager Comments:

Note: This measure is under Goal 4 in the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

*FY 05 end-of-year regional data is not from ACS.

58

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-1

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of coastal waterbodies identified in 2002 as not attaining water quality standards where standards are now fully attained.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	2,389	742	1,796	1,285	n/a	346	n/a	n/a	474	1,226	8,258

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe represents the number of impaired waters in coastal HUCs (hydrologic unit codes) reported by coastal States in 2002.

Measure revised for FY 09.

59

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-2

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Total coastal and non-coastal acres protected from vessel sewage by "no discharge zone(s)." (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	334.7	276	37	120.8	2,605.8	0	n/a	n/a	65.1	0	3,439.4
2006 End-of-Year											n/a
2007 End-of-Year	976	276	80.1	120.8	2,605.8	0	n/a	n/a	65.1	0	4,123.8
2008 End-of-Year											
Universe	2,788.9	1,406.5	2,440.4	5,332	3,298.9	3,291.7	n/a	n/a	1,616.5	1,843.1	22,018

National Program Manager Comments:

This is the first reporting year in which both inland and coastal no discharge zones (NDZs) will be tracked. In addition, NDZs will be measured in area, not coastline miles. As a result, the "universe" will consist of the total area of water eligible to be designated as a NDZ under the current regulations.

Measure revised for FY 09.

60

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-3

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of National Estuary Program priority actions in Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) that have been completed. (cumulative)

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	135	11	0	9	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	46	11	225
2006 End-of-Year	150	17	3	44	n/a	26	n/a	n/a	92	11	343
2007 End-of-Year	159	60	1	37	n/a	31	n/a	n/a		269	557
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	289	468	214	365	n/a	183	n/a	n/a	250	269	2,038

National Program Manager Comments:

61

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-4

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Rate of return on Federal investment for the National Estuary Programs [dollar value of “primary” leveraged resources (cash or in-kind) divided by Section 320 funds].

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	\$12.3	\$46.9	\$7.7	\$19.1	n/a	\$4.5	n/a	n/a	\$51.0	\$17.3	\$158.8
2006 End-of-Year	\$34.8	\$166.9	\$6.4	\$428.6	n/a	\$19.5	n/a	n/a	\$62.7	\$46.7	\$765.6
2007 End-of-Year	\$53.6	\$2.8	\$4.5	\$114.7	n/a	\$11.2	n/a	n/a	\$10.3	\$11.0	\$208.1
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe											n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

(Dollars in millions and rounded to nearest tenth of a percent).

Note that “primary” leveraged dollars are those the National Estuary Program (NEP) played the central role in obtaining. An example of primary leveraged dollars would be those obtained from a successful grant proposal written by the NEP.

FY 06 end-of-year data is not from ACS.

62

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-5

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of dredged material management plans that are in place for major ports and harbors.

I

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	2	1	2	0		3	n/a	n/a	2	5	15
2006 End-of-Year	8	1	5	2		6	n/a	n/a	2	2	26
2007 End-of-Year	8	1	5	2		6	n/a	n/a	2	6	30
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	10	3	8	18	28	14	n/a	n/a	12	11	104*

National Program Manager Comments:

*This number represents major coastal/Great Lakes ports/harbors (commercially significant/deep draft and regionally significant). Development of a dredged material management plan is not necessary or feasible for all ports and harbors in the universe.

63

Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters



Measure #: CO-6

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that are monitored in the reporting year.

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	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	2	1	2	0	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	2	5	15
2006 End-of-Year	2	3	2	5	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	3	5	26
2007 End-of-Year	5	3	3	5	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	3	9	33
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	5	3	2	19	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	11	7	61

National Program Manager Comments:

64

Increase Wetlands



Measure #: Subobjective SP-21

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Working with partners, achieve a net increase of acres of wetlands per year with additional focus on biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-22

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states and tribes, achieve "no net loss" of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.

SP-21	National Commitment (Annual)	BUD (Cumulative)
2005 Baseline	32,000*	
2006 End-of-Year	32,000	64,000**
2007 End-of-Year	32,000	96,000
2008 Commitment	100,000	400,000
2008 End-of-Year	32,000	128,000
Universe	n/a	n/a

2011 Target: 400,000 cumulative

SP-22	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	Data available 1/08
2007 End-of-Year	Data available 1/08
2008 Commitment	No Net Loss
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: No Net Loss

National Program Manager Comments:

Data source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Wetland Status and Trends Report.
 *FY 05 end-of-year data not from ACS.
 **FY 06 result (estimated 64,000 acres) fell short based on simple extrapolation of most recent annual rate ('98-'04). The next Status and Trends Report (2011) should show a continuation of upward trends.

65

Increase Wetlands



Measure #: WT-1

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of wetland acres restored and improved, under the President's 2004 Earth Day Initiative. (cumulative)

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	58,777
2007 End-of-Year	61,856
2008 Commitment	75,000*
2008 End-of-Year	82,875
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

These acres may include those supported by Wetland 5 Star Restoration Grants, National Estuary Program, Section 319 grants, Brownfields grants, or EPA's Great Waterbodies Program.

*FY 08 Commitment represents a cumulative total. Unexpected accomplishments in FY 06, particularly in the National Estuary Program, contributed significantly to the total number of wetland acres restored and enhanced.

66

Increase Wetlands



Measure #: WT-2

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of States and Tribes that have built capacities in wetland monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building.

(WT-2a) States:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline*	6	0	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	20
2006 End-of-Year	6	1	5	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
2007 End-of-Year	6	0	5	8	1	1	1	0	1	2	25
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	6	2	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	50

(WT-2b) Tribes:

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline											n/a
2006 End-of-Year	0	1	n/a	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
2007 End-of-Year	0	0	n/a	0	3	0	1	0	2	5	11
2008 Commitment											Indicator
2008 End-of-Year											Indicator
Universe	9	7	0	6	36	68	9	27	146	271	579

National Program Manager Comments:

Substantial progress to be shown in three of the six areas identified during the last 3 years (i.e. monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building). *This is not a true baseline since this measure is evaluated annually and is more akin to a rate than a cumulative measure.

67

Increase Wetlands



Measure #: WT-3

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Percent of Clean Water Act Section 404 standard permits, upon which EPA coordinated with the permitting authority (i.e., Corps or State), where a final permit decision in FY 08 documents requirements for greater environmental protection* than originally proposed.

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	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	HQ	Total
2005 End-of-Year												n/a
2006 End-of-Year												n/a
2007 End-of-Year												n/a**
2008 Commitment												Indicator
2008 End-of-Year												Indicator
Universe												n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

New starting in FY 08. Reported on by Regions and HQ. ** FY 07 end-of-year data not available till June 2008.

***Requirements for greater environmental protection are counted under this measure when EPA can document that its recommendations for improvement provided in one or more of the following issue areas were incorporated into the final permit decision:

1. Demonstration of adequate impact avoidance, including:
 - a) Determination of water dependency; b) Characterization of basic project purpose; c) Determination of range of practicable alternatives; d) Evaluation of direct, secondary and cumulative impacts for practicable alternatives; e) Identification of Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative; f) Compliance with WQS, MPRSA, ESA and/or toxic effluent standards; g) Evaluation of potential for significant degradation.
2. Demonstration of adequate impact minimization
3. Determination of adequate compensation

Note: The documented permit decision can be in the form of an issued, withdrawn, or denied permit. The universe is the number of individual permits where EPA has the opportunity to comment (approximately 20,000/year). Regional priorities dictate the specific permits for which EPA submits comments. This number is typically less than 20,000.

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Increase Wetlands



Measure #: WT-4

National Office Lead: OWOW

Measure Description: Number of states measuring baseline wetland condition – with plans to assess trends in wetland condition – as defined through condition indicators and assessments. (cumulative)

	Reg 1	Reg 2	Reg 3	Reg 4	Reg 5	Reg 6	Reg 7	Reg 8	Reg 9	Reg 10	Total
2005 Baseline	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11
2006 End-of-Year	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	4	0	1	15
2007 Commitment	2	0	5	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	14
2007 End-of-Year	2	0	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	12
2008 Commitment	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13
2008 End-of-Year	2	0	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
Universe	6	2	5	8	6	5	4	6	4	4	50

National Program Manager Comments:

By 2013, a state will document within an Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Report (IMR) the baseline condition of at least one wetland type for the entire state or all wetlands in one major river basin. States may use either Level 1, 2, or 3 methods or the combined 3-Level approach. The state also has plans to re-survey for the purposes of evaluating trends. To maximize financial resources, states are encouraged to use a probability survey design for measuring baseline condition.

Regions should coordinate with EPA HQ and reference the full definition for this measure to make a determination on whether a state is "on track" to meet this measure by 2013.

Measure revised for FY 09.

69

Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-23

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Reduce the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters.

	PART		
	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2002 Baseline			17
2006 End-of-Year			n/a
2007 End-of-Year			0
2008 Commitment			0
2008 End-of-Year			n/a
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: Achieve a majority of the 2002 baseline (i.e., 9)

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 2009 target is deferred, pending reassessment of the measure. Cumulative starting in FY 07, this measure refers to a reduction in the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of U.S. surface waters (measure description revision to be made in FY 09).
Indicator measure in FY 07.

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Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-24

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico Border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.

	PART; QMR; BUD		
	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2003 Baseline			98,515
2006 End-of-Year			22,458*
2007 End-of-Year			1,276
2008 Commitment			2,500
2008 End-of-Year	5,162	0	5,162
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: 24,628 (25% of 2003 Baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09.
2003 Baseline: 98,515 homes in the Mexico Border area lacking access to safe drinking water.
*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

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Sustain and Restore the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-25

National Office Lead: OWM

Measure Description: Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico Border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.

PART; QMR; BUD

	Region 6	Region 9	National Commitment
2003 Baseline			690,723
2006 End-of-Year			30,195*
2007 End-of-Year			73,475
2008 Commitment			15,000
2008 End-of-Year	31,686	0	31,686
Universe			n/a

2012 Target: 172,680 (25% of 2003 Baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

Measure is regionally reported starting in FY 09.
 2003 Baseline: 690,723 homes in the Mexico border area lacking access to wastewater sanitation.
 *FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS. Indicator measure in FY 07.

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Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-26

National Office Lead: Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of the population in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories served by community drinking water systems that receive continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	95% of American Samoa; 10% of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; 80% of Guam
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	69%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 95%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

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Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-27

National Office Lead: Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of the time that the sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).

	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	59%
2006 End-of-Year	34%*
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	62%
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 90%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

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Sustain and Restore Pacific Island Territories



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-28

National Office Lead: Region 9

Measure Description: Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.

	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	84%
2006 End-of-Year	81%*
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	85%
2008 End-of-Year	80%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 96%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 end-of-year data not from ACS.

75

Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.3

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic ecosystems.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-29

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.

4.3.3	PART
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	21.5 points
2006 End-of-Year	21.1 points
2007 End-of-Year	22.7 points
2008 Commitment	22 points
2008 End-of-Year	23.7
Universe	40 points

2011 Target: 23

SP-29	PART; BUD
	National Commitment
1990 Baseline	(*see below)
2006 End-of-Year	6%
2007 End-of-Year	6%
2008 Commitment	5%
2008 End-of-Year	6%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 5%

National Program Manager Comments:

Subobjective 4.3.3 provides a general indication of progress of numerous state and federal programs, with a specific focus on coastal wetlands, phosphorus concentrations, AOC sediment contamination, benthic health, fish tissue contamination, beach closures, drinking water quality, and air toxics deposition.

SP-29 indicates that PCBs in top predator fish (generally lake trout, but walleye in Lake Erie) at monitored sites is expected to continue an average annual decrease of 5%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007. *1990 baseline: Concentrations levels at stations in Lakes Superior [0.45 ppm], Michigan [2.72 ppm], Huron [1.5 ppm], Erie [1.35ppm], & Ontario [2.18 ppm].

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-30

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of toxic chemicals (PCBs) in the air in the Great Lakes basin.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-31

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Number of Areas of Concern (AOCs) in the Great Lakes basin which are restored and de-listed. (cumulative)

SP-30	PART; BUD
	National Commitment
1990 Baseline	(*see below)
2006 End-of-Year	8%
2007 End-of-Year	8%
2008 Commitment	7%
2008 End-of-Year	7%
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 7% decline

SP-31	PART
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	1
2007 End-of-Year	1
2008 Commitment	3
2008 End-of-Year	1
Universe	31

2010 Target: 8 AOCs restored

National Program Manager Comments:

SP-30 indicates that concentrations are expected to continue decreasing an average annual 7%. A 2-year lag between measurement and reporting means that the FY 09 target pertains to measurements made in 2007.

*1992 Concentrations were: L. Superior [100 pg/m3], L. Michigan [289 pg/m3], L. Erie [431 pg/m3].

SP-31 identifies a cumulative target of delisting 3 of the original 31 US or binational Areas of Concern. Only 1 AOC (in New York) has been de-listed to date.

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-32

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Cubic yards of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	3.7 million
2006 End-of-Year	4.1 million
2007 End-of-Year	4.5 million
2008 Commitment	5 million
2008 End-of-Year	5.5 million
Universe	46 million

2011 Target: 7 million

National Program Manager Comments:

*FY 06 end-of-year result shown annually in ACS.

Universe identifies quantity of contaminated sediment estimated to require remediation as of 1997. This total has been revised from a previous estimate of 75 million cubic yards based on state-submitted information and subsequent decisions, information verification, and actual remediations. Information lags behind (i.e. the 2007 commitment is for calendar year 2006 sediment remediation).

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: GL-1

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Number, and percent of all NPDES permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries that have permit limits that reflect the Guidance's water quality standards, where applicable.

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	1,196 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,654 (91%)	2,883	91.9%*
2006 End-of-Year	1,196 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,630 (92%)	2,859	93%
2007 End-of-Year	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,671 (96%)	2,890	94.8%
2008 Commitment	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,714 (98%)	2,933	96%
2008 End-of-Year	1,186 (93%)	33 (100%)	1,596 (98%)	2,815	96%
Universe	1,275	33	1,770	3,078	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

*2005 Baseline has been adjusted to include updated Regional information.

Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 07 universe equals 3,048 and FY 08 universe was 3,057.

This measure is the Great Lakes subset of measure SS-1, and now includes consistent methods by the three Regions.

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: GL-2

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Number, and Great Lakes percent, using a constant denominator, of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) permits with a schedule incorporated into an appropriate enforceable mechanism, including a permit or enforcement order, with specific dates and milestones, including a completion date consistent with Agency guidance, which requires 1) Implementation of a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) which will result in compliance with the technology and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act; or 2) implementation of any other acceptable CSO control measures consistent with the 1994 CSO Control Policy; or 3) completion of separation after the baseline date. (cumulative)

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2002 Baseline	11	1	117	129	85%
2006 End-of-Year	15 (56%)	1 (100%)	79 (65%)	95	63%
2007 End-of-Year	19 (73%)	1 (100%)	100 (81%)	120	79%
2008 Commitment	21 (81%)	1 (100%)	93 (75%)	115	76%
2008 End-of-Year	20 (77%)	1 (100%)	105 (85%)	126	83%
Universe	26	1	124	151	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe for this measure changes with current information. FY 08 end-of-year universe equals 151.

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: GL-3

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Percent of high priority Tier 1 (significant) Great Lakes beaches where States and local agencies have put into place water quality monitoring and public notification programs that comply with the U.S. EPA National Beaches Guidance.

	Region 2	Region 3	Region 5	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline	100%	n/a	100%	325	100%
2006 End-of-Year	100% (38)	n/a	100% (305)	343	100%*
2007 End-of-Year	100% (21)	n/a	100% (306)	327	100%
2008 Commitment	100% (21)	n/a	100% (327)	348	100%
2008 End-of-Year	100% (21)	n/a	100% (342)	363	100%
Universe	21	11	334	366	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

Universe for this measure changes with current information. Prior to FY 2007, Region 2's universe included more than just the Tier 1 beaches.

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: GL-4

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description. GL-4a: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions on track.
GL-4b: Number of near term Great Lakes Actions completed.

QMR; I

	Complete (GL-4b)	On Schedule (GL-4a)	Off Schedule	Total #	Total %
2005 Baseline				n/a	n/a*
2006 End-of-Year	4	40	4	48	92%*
2007 End-of-Year	12	33	0	45	100%**
2008 Commitment				Indicator	Indicator
2008 End-of-Year	34	11	0	Indicator	Indicator
Universe				45	100%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now two parts – Actions on track (GL-4a) and Actions completed (GL-4b) and will be reported by GLNPO only in ACS.

*These numbers have been adjusted to reflect updated information. **FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

48 Near Term Actions were identified in December 2005. 3 of those actions became long-term actions in 2007.

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Improve the Health of the Great Lakes



Measure #: GL-5

National Office Lead: GLNPO

Measure Description: Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern. (cumulative)

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure added for FY 2009 from 2007 PART review.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-33

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from prior year.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-34

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of the Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.

SP-33

PART

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	39% (72,945)
2006 End-of-Year	42% (78,263)
2007 End-of-Year	32% (59,160)
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	35% (64,912)
Universe	185,000 acres

2011 Target: 45% (83,250)

SP-34

PART

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	30% (22.73 km³)*
2006 End-of-Year	14% (10.47 km³)
2007 End-of-Year	28% (20.94 km³)
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	12% (8.98 km³)
Universe	100% (74.8 km³)

2011 Target: 40% (29.92 km³)

National Program Manager Comments:

Starting in 2008, the Agency no longer sets annual commitments for SAV (SP-33) due to the extreme variability in the annual results. Instead, EPA set a long term target of 45% goal achievement in 2011. The DO measure (SP-34) was first used in the Agency's Strategic Plan in 2008. For similar reasons as SAV, no annual commitments are made for this measure. Instead, EPA set a long term target of 40% goal achievement in 2011. End-of-year data exists for the DO measure since the Chesapeake Bay Program has been reporting results for this measure for many years.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-35

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pound reduced).

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-36

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).

SP-35

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	41% (67 million lbs)
2006 End-of-Year	44% (71.2 million lbs)
2007 End-of-Year	46% (75.22 million lbs)
2008 Commitment	50% (81.25 million lbs)
2008 End-of-Year	47% (75.6 million lbs)
Universe	100% (162.5 million lbs)

2011 Target: 59% (95.88 million lbs.)

SP-36

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	58% (8.4 million lbs)
2006 End-of-Year	60% (8.67 million lbs)
2007 End-of-Year	62% (8.83 million lbs)
2008 Commitment	66% (9.48 million lbs)
2008 End-of-Year	62% (8.9 million lbs)
Universe	100% (14.3 million lbs)

2011 Target: 74% (10.63 million lbs.)

National Program Manager Comments:

2011 targets are those reported in the Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. 2011 targets will be revised to reflect End-of Year results and an improved assessment of available and anticipated resources.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-37

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million tons reduced).

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	54% (0.9 million tons)
2006 End-of-Year	57% (0.96 million tons)
2007 End-of-Year	61% (1.03 million tons)
2008 Commitment	64% (1.08 million tons)
2008 End-of-Year	64% (1.07 million tons)
Universe	100% (1.69 million tons)

2011 Target: 74% (1.25 million tons)

National Program Manager Comments:

2011 target is that reported in the Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. 2011 target will be revised to reflect End-of Year results and an improved assessment of available and anticipated resources.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem



Measure #: CB-1

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds and of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.

(CB-1a) Nitrogen reduction:

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	60.95%
2006 End-of-Year	68%
2007 End-of-Year	69%
2008 Commitment	74%
2008 End-of-Year	69%
Universe	100% (49.9 million lbs/yr)

(CB-1b) Phosphorus reduction:

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	80%
2006 End-of-Year	84%
2007 End-of-Year	87%
2008 Commitment	85%
2008 End-of-Year	87%
Universe	100% (6.16 million lbs/yr)

National Program Manager Comments:

Future targets will be revised to reflect End-of Year results and an improved assessment of available and anticipated resources.

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Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem



Measure #: CB-2

National Office Lead: CBPO

Measure Description: Percent of the forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.

PART; BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	38%
2006 End-of-Year	46%*
2007 End-of-Year	53%
2008 Commitment	60%
2008 End-of-Year	57%
Universe	100% (10,000 miles)

National Program Manager Comments:

Future targets will be revised to reflect End-of Year results and an improved assessment of available and anticipated resources.

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Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico



Measure #: Subobjective 4.3.5

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-38

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority areas. (cumulative starting in FY 07)

4.3.5

BUD

	National Commitment
2004 Baseline	2.4
2006 End-of-Year	2.4
2007 End-of-Year	2.4
2008 Commitment	2.5
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	5

2011 Target: 2.6

SP-38

BUD

	National Commitment
2002 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	38*
2008 Commitment	64
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	812*

2011 Target: 162

National Program Manager Comments:

*SP-38 replaces FY 07 measure GM-1. FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. Universe changed from 354 to 812.

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Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico



Measure #: Subobjective SP-39

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats. (cumulative starting in FY 07)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-40

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone.

SP-39	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	16,000
2006 End-of-Year	16,458
2007 End-of-Year	18,660
2008 Commitment	18,200
2008 End-of-Year	25,215
Universe	3,769,370 acres

2011 Target: 20,000 acres

SP-40	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	14,128 km ²
2006 End-of-Year	14,944 km ²
2007 End-of-Year	20,500 km ²
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2015 Target: less than 5,000 km²

National Program Manager Comments:

Targets/commitments are deferred for measure SP-40.

90

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico



Measure #: GM-1

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Implement integrated bi-national (U.S. and Mexican Border States) early-warning system to support State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs).

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	Supported expansion into Texas and Florida
2007 End-of-Year	Expand operational system to South Florida and South Texas
2008 Commitment	Expand operational system to Veracruz, Mexico
2008 End-of-Year	Pilot underway
Universe	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 2008 commitment will be added to ACS at midyear.

91

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico



Measure #: GM-2

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description: Reduce the rate of shellfish-borne *Vibrio vulnificus* illnesses caused by consumption of commercially-harvested raw or undercooked oysters from the average illness rate for the years 1995-1999.

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	0.16 per million
2006 Commitment	0.16 per million
2006 End-of-Year	0.09 per million
2007 Commitment	0.121 per million
2007 End-of-Year	0.2250 per million
2008 Commitment	0.08 per million
2008 End-of-Year	n/a

National Program Manager Comments:

FY 2008 commitment will be added to ACS at midyear.

92

Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico



Measure #: GM-3

National Office Lead: GMPO

Measure Description. GM-3a: Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are on track. GM-3b: Number of near term actions in the Gulf of Mexico Alliance Governors' Action Plan that are completed.

	QMR		
	On Track (GM-3a)	Complete (GM-3b)	National Commitment
2005 Baseline			0
2006 End-of-Year	29	7	36 (49%)
2007 End-of-Year	22	9	31 (42%)
2008 Commitment	48	12	60 (82%)
2008 End-of-Year	40	32	72 (99%)
Universe			73

National Program Manager Comments:

The measure language was revised for FY 08 in ACS to reflect the Quarterly Management Report (1/08). Measure is now in two parts – Actions on track (GM-3a) and Actions completed (GM-3b).

93

Restore and Protect Long Island Sound



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-41

National Office Lead: LISPO

Measure Description: Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

BUD

	National Commitment	(in TE lbs/day)*
1999 Trade Baseline	211,724 lbs/day**	59,146 TE lbs/day
2006 End-of-Year	161,359 lbs/day	40,582 TE lbs/day
2007 End-of-Year	153,932 lbs/day	39,232 TE lbs/day
2008 Commitment	135,374 lbs/day	37,323 TE lbs/day
2008 End-of-Year	162,080	40,440
Universe	n/a	n/a

2014 Target: ~60% reduction from 1999 baseline of 211,724 to 88,474 lbs/day; 22,774 TE lbs/day, a reduction of 36,372 TE lbs/day from 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day, point sources only**

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. *Measure will be tracked in lbs/day and Trade Equalized (TE) lbs/day. TE lbs/day are pounds of nitrogen adjusted by application of the equivalency factor assigned to each point source based on its proximity to the receiving water body (LIS). The TMDL established a Waste Load Allocation of 22,774 TE lbs/day from point sources, to be achieved over a 15 year period beginning in 1999. The annual commitments are calculated by dividing the difference between the 1999 baseline and 2014 target by 15 (the TMDL period), or 2,425 lbs/day per year. **The Baseline and 2014 Target have been updated from the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. FY 06 and FY 07 data not from ACS and has been updated.

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Restore and Protect Long Island Sound



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-42

National Office Lead: LISPO

Measure Description: Reduce the size of the hypoxic area in Long Island Sound (i.e., defined as the area in which the long-term average maximum July-September dissolved oxygen level is <3mg/lb; reduce the average duration of the maximum hypoxic event).

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	203 sq. miles; 58 days
2006 End-of-Year	200 sq. miles; 53 days*
2007 End-of-Year	162 sq. miles; 58 days*
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	180 sq. miles; 79 days
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 25%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08. Due to inter-annual variability, annual reduction targets are not calculated for this measure. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

95

Restore and Protect Long Island Sound



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-43

National Office Lead: LISPO

Measure Description: Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-44

National Office Lead: LISPO

Measure Description: Re-open miles of river and stream corridor to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installations of by-pass structures such as fishways. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-43		SP-44	
	BUD		BUD
	National Commitment		National Commitment
2005 Baseline	712 acres restored & protected	2005 Baseline	81 miles
2006 End-of-Year	826*	2006 End-of-Year	101.2*
2007 End-of-Year	1,023*	2007 End-of-Year	123*
2008 Commitment	862	2008 Commitment	105.9 estimated
2008 End-of-Year	1,199**	2008 End-of-Year	124.3**
Universe	n/a	Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 1,012 acres (300 additional from 05 baseline)

2011 Target: 131 miles (50 additional from 05 baseline)

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. For SP-43: In September 2006, the LISS Policy Committee established the goal of restoring and protecting an additional 300 acres of coastal habitat above the baseline by 2011 – 50 acres per year for 6 years. For SP-44: The states of NY and CT will re-open 50 river miles above the base for a total of 131 river miles re-opened to fish passage. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS. **The 2011 targets were achieved in 2007. EPA will negotiate new 2011 targets with the LISS Management Conference partners.

96

Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-45

National Office Lead: Region 4

Measure Description: Achieve “no net loss” of stony coral cover (mean percent stony coral cover) in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders (federal, state, regional, tribal, and local).

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-46

National Office Lead: Region 4

Measure Description: Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the FKNMS as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project that addresses composition and abundance, productivity, and nutrient availability.

SP-45		SP-46	
	BUD		BUD
	National Commitment		National Commitment
2005 Baseline	6.8% in FKNMS*; 5.9% in SE Florida	2005 Baseline	EI = 8.3; SCI = 0.48**
2006 End-of-Year	n/a	2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a	2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	No net loss	2008 Commitment	Long term average
2008 End-of-Year	Small loss	2008 End-of-Year	Not maintained
Universe	n/a	Universe	n/a

2011 Target: No net loss

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. *Strategic Plan baseline of 6.7% was revised to 6.8%. The Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Project (CREMP) for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary was modified in 2006 by dropping one hardbottom monitoring site because of the very small percentage of stony coral cover present (less than .2%), resulting in an increase of .1 percent in the mean percent stony coral cover for the entire Sanctuary. Statistical analyses of the CREMP indicated that sampling a reduced number of stations at sites with low stony coral cover would still produce statistically valid results.

**EI = Elemental Indicator; SCI = Species Composition Index.

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Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-47

National Office Lead: Region 4

Measure Description: Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.

BUD

	National Commitment
	chlorophyll ≤ 0.2 ug/l - 43
	light attenuation ≤ 0.13 /meter - 23
	dissolved inorganic nitrogen ≤ 0.75 micromolar - 54
	total phosphorus ≤ 0.2 micromolar - 63
2005 Baseline	
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	Maintain baseline
2008 End-of-Year	Not maintained
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

Baseline numbers are monitoring sites not meeting water quality parameters.

98

Restore and Protect the South Florida Ecosystem



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-48

National Office Lead: Region 4

Measure Description: Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 parts per billion (ppb) total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.

BUD

	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	(see below *)
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	Maintain baseline
2008 End-of-Year	Not maintained
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: Maintain baseline

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*2005 Baseline: Average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation Area 3A, 13 ppb in Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow – weighted total phosphorus discharges from Stormwater Treatment Areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W.

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Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-49

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality. (cumulative from FY 06)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-50

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-49	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	100*
2007 End-of-Year	322*
2008 Commitment	450 (200 new)
2008 End-of-Year	1,566
Universe	30,000 acres

2011 Target: 1,000 acres

SP-50	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	120*
2008 Commitment	100
2008 End-of-Year	123
Universe	5,000 acres

2011 Target: 200 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. *FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year data not from ACS.

100

Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-51

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Restore acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	750*
2007 End-of-Year	4,152*
2008 Commitment	2,310 (800 new)
2008 End-of-Year	4,413
Universe	45,000 acres

2011 Target: 3,500 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

*FY 06 and FY 07 end-of-year adjusted data not from ACS.

101

Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-52

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed. (cumulative starting in FY 05)

BUD	
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	0
2006 End-of-Year	2,086* (2,071 wetland + 15 upland)
2007 End-of-Year	4,204
2008 Commitment	8,000
2008 End-of-Year	12,986
Universe	96,770 acres

2011 Target: 16,000 acres

National Program Manager Comments:

New measure starting in FY 08.

Note: 13,000 wetland habitat acres and 3,000 upland habitat acres totals 16,000 acres.

*FY 06 and FY 07 end-of year adjusted data are not from ACS.

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Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin



Measure #: Strategic Target SP-53

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

Measure #: Strategic Target SP-54

National Office Lead: Region 10

Measure Description: Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue. (cumulative starting in FY 06)

SP-53	
	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	n/a
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	0
2008 End-of-Year	0
Universe	400 acres

2011 Target: 150 acres

SP-54	
	BUD
	National Commitment
2005 Baseline	Established at 5 sites
2006 End-of-Year	n/a
2007 End-of-Year	n/a
2008 Commitment	n/a
2008 End-of-Year	n/a
Universe	n/a

2011 Target: 10%

National Program Manager Comments:

New measures starting in FY 08. There will be no reporting on SP-54 until 2012.

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